



HOBBIES

RY

1951



Clocks from the Rowell Collection (See page 40)

The Magazine For Collectors

Mechanical and Electrical Antiques

Notes *

on the Mechanical Fan

There are many angles to the hobby of mechanical and electrical antiques. Take the subject of fans. Most of us think of fans only in terms of lace, ivory, painted types, papier mache, feathers, etc. However, the follower of this department is aware that the mechanical fan also has its history, and that early specimens will some day be collectors' items and museum

display specimens. "So gather ye rosebuds while ye may."

Probably the folding fans which had a boom in England after Queen Elizabeth founded the East India Company was one of the earliest types of so-called mechanical fans. There were such fan types in the earlier days, and the dagger fan, the lorgnette fan, and a specially constructed night-cooling fan, believe it or not.

It is said that a New Yorker, Dr. Schuyler Wheeler, got the idea in 1887 for the electric fan. "One day," recalls Dr. Wheeler in the February 9, 1901 Electrical Review, "I suggested turning the sewing machine form of motor upside down, so to bring the shaft up higher and putting on a 'Thick like propeller.' Then I sketched out a piece to replace the yoke. This piece had three feet carved like an animal's paws, each paw having three toes. I remember that it was a very momentous question at that time whether there should be three or four toes. The

combination attracted considerable attention and we immediately began making the fan outfits as a regular article. Then the other company took up the idea. We used a 12-in. six-blade fan, and an Edison incandescent lamp on top of the motor resistance."



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NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

not start a twentieth century collection. A set of all coins, except of commemoratives, minted 1900 to date. A big kick in collecting is the finding of coins in your yard and it will be great sport to change your twentieth century coins. Very few coins prior to 1900 are in circulation. In assembling some particular coin one has to sort of the pieces dated prior to 1900. Have the bank change your ten dollar bill into nickles, take the nickles with you and enjoy the fun of sorting out the dates. The next day go through the process with dimes; then with quarters; and so on until you have the collection started. It is not like looking for needles in a hay stack for the coins are in circulation; it is more like looking for four leaf clovers. It is a matter of patience and perseverance and the reward of a "rainy day nest" for your efforts.

oOo

Success of footlight entertainment is measured by the personality of the stars. Stars are the luminaries of the entertainment world. The coin collector's world has its stars, the luminaries, its coins with personality. The early dimes and quarters all stand for the same personality. They typify our country's early days but the Martha Washington and half-dime outshine the others in many ways of thinking. They are, they possess personality, that reason have a big fan following besides being old timers they added distinction of having been minted from the silver plate of the Lady. There are cents, and there are cents, but it is the cent that holds the limelight, personality, it was designed by itself and is known as the cent. The two cent piece, the coin to carry the banner "In God We Trust" is a star performer. The less nickel and the V D B cent are head-liners. Old time the trade dollar, the star in "Without A Country", is the world's greatest tragedian. Coins are not at all rare, but the great number of each they are mighty scarce. Any collector wants a Personality in his

collection and it is this demand that makes the coins scarce.

Coin clubs recruit their members from their visitors, if you expect your visitors to join up you must make the meetings snappy and interesting. Do not bore the visitors, and the members, with an hour's discussion of trivial matters that should be determined aside by the officers. Visitors and members are not at all interested in petty, inconsequential matters: they want a good time; see that they have it. They want to be entertained, not bored, and nothing is more boring than a long drawn out meeting. Officers should run, not ruin the meetings.

oOo

Half dollars are very popular amongst collectors; they are of a handy size, all artistic and very few "skip" dates. Even without the rare members a long sequence of dates can be formed. By most collectors the commemorative halves are considered a type to themselves and are not thrown into the regular half dollar till.

oOo

Carlyle said gunpowder made all men of equal height. Numismatics levels the stature of all coin collectors. When collectors contact, age, size and temperament are shelved for the great equalizer, the one thing that parts human nature, coins. Collectors are not gauged by the size of their collections and the rarities of their specimens but by the knowledge of and love for their coins. In the pursuit of the coin hobby the rich and poor, the tall and short, the fat and lean, the majors and the minors all rub shoulders together and in the rubbing they all fit the same mold.

oOo

Coin clubs should encourage the women folks to attend the meetings, for it is their touch of femininity that makes for that homey feeling, so necessary to the success of such organizations. The men folks should bring their wives and daughters, the single men their sweethearts. A club meeting without the ladies would be on a parallel with a stag picnic.

Matthew Arnold hit several nails on the head with one blow when he said "It is a case of all action and no go." Like a dog chasing its own tail or a ride on a merry-go-round, lost motion. A busy-body is synonymous with fruitless activity. Let your brain control your activities, not your activities the brain. If you will only look before you leap you will save many a useless jump. Frequently one finds a coin collector that personifies "all action and no go," a veritable busy-body, collecting every kind of coin that comes along, good bad and indifferent, regardless of types, dates and condition, an accumulation of odds and ends, and when he pauses to take stock, what has he to show for his "rounding the circle?" A scrap heap instead of a display set. A new collector should allow the brain to map out a course of action, set a fixed goal, and then let his activities hew to line.

oOo

The gold hunters of '49 trekked across an almost unknown continent to dig gold dust out of the mountains of California. The gold seekers of today do their own digging at home, as you might say, in their own backyard, and they get their gold in its finished form, coins, instead of dust and nuggets. In tearing down an old house in Rhode Island an old copper case was dug up with coins in it; in razing a hotel in Alabama \$185 in gold coins were unearthed by ditch-workers. Get out your shovel and your hoe, you have just as good a show as anyone else to find some dough.

oOo

With coins life begins at 40. The youngsters, under forty, lead a harum-scarum life; here, there and everywhere with no one to do them reverence or to pay the slightest attention, but at 40 a coin reaches man's estate and everybody courts him, and the older he grows the more in demand he is; coin devotees seek him and are glad to give him a permanent home with the best there is in the house. Nothing too good for old man Coin. The coin and the owner felicitate each other with "come grow old along with me."

oOo

A collector with only a hundred coins, yet knows the history of each coin, is a real coin collector; a collector with a thousand coins, whose only knowledge of them is what they cost him is a would-be collector.

Answering several enquirers at one time, Civil War tokens are not counterfeits. A Counterfeit is an imitation of something; thus a counterfeit coin is an imitation of a genuine coin. Civil War tokens are what their name implies, tokens, not coins. They were gotten out by private parties and were backed only by faith in the party issuing them and in no way guaranteed by the government. Being a medium of exchange they are called coins but not being issued or backed by the government they can hardly be considered as money.

oOo

If you want a man's job, specialize in Chinese money. It is claimed by them the Chinese were the inventors of coins, the first being coined about twelve centuries before the birth of Christ.

oOo

If the Island of Yap inflates the monetary value out of its large stone coins, the Islanders can "turn their coins into grind-stones."

oOo

"He who looks each day after his field finds a coin daily."—*The Talmud*.

oOo

The Talmud says "He that stays in in the valley will never go over the hill." He that collects coins haphazardly and without studying and understanding what he collects will never get far in the game. He will always remain "just a coin collector," not a numismatist; always in the valley. Climb out and go over the hill; get some place; don't always be looking up; mount the hill and get a broader perspective.

oOo

The secretary of a coin club is the understudy for all the other officers. When they are absent he steps in but when the secretary is absent, should such a thing occur, there is no one to gather the minutes, to dun the delinquents or note the absentees. He is the jack of all duties and master of all of them.

oOo

The success or failure of a coin club, its usefulness or uselessness is in the hands of its members, not chance. A club is what the members make it, and the best way to make it is by attending meetings. Members should become well acquainted; this acquaintanceship will ripen into strong friendships; meetings will be looked forward to as a social gathering as well as numismatical.

oOo

"The handsomest flower is not always the sweetest." Nor is the handsomest coin always the most valuable. Coins are not judged by the beauty of their designs but by their scarcity and historical interest. Some of our scarcest coins are not beautiful and some of our most beautiful coins are not scarce. Our plain looking early coins do not merely represent, they were a part of our early history, while our superbly beautiful commemoratives merely represent early times.

"Whatever I did not know, I was not ashamed to inquire about, so I acquired knowledge." — *Persian Philosopher*.

oOo

Beginners in the collecting game ask questions, read *HOBBIES*, seek information, and thus, like the Persian Philosopher, acquire knowledge.

oOo

The nickel is a popular coin amongst collectors. Children just starting out are surfeited with them. The nickel is a pretty coin and of convenient size. A set of them minted since 1866, a set of them makes a beautiful showing. There are no rare dates so a set is easy to assemble. But take heed; there is one date that needs watching, 1878. There were but 2,350 nickels minted in 1878. Sixty-two years is a long time; many of the 1878 nickels have disappeared; considering the number of nickel collectors there cannot be many of the 1878s in the revolving fund. With only a few more collectors concentrating on this coin the bidding will become brisk and the price soar. There won't be enough to go around. The demand will overtop the supply. With only this one date standing between him and a complete nickel set, the collector will pay big for the gap filler. If you have an 1878 nickel hold onto it. If you haven't one, get one. It is the limited mintage coin that grows into real value.

oOo

And the same thing applies to the three cent pieces (nickel). One scarce date, 1878, with only 2,350 coined. The price of this date has not yet reached the heights; secure one now before it starts its climb.

oOo

Little Jack Horner — "He stick in his thumb and pulled out a plum and said 'what a smart boy am I.' Little Jack. Little is right. He was a smart boy because without any effort on his part he pulled out a plum placed there by the smart mother who, after years of training, was able to bake the pie. A plum that came from a tree planted by a smart farmer. "What a smart boy am I." but not one word about the smart mother and farmer. We find little Jack Horner in every phase of life. Not frequently thank the Lord, but occasionally we find a little Jack in the coin collecting game. The man who has bought, not collected his coins. One who looks upon his collection as a plum and not something he has collected. One who makes a business instead of a hobby of the sport. After buying a big collection he flits from club to club, exhibiting his plum, with a "What a smart boy am I." Not one word about the thousands of smaller collectors that first collected the coins that he afterwards bought. Not one word about the thousands who have made numismatist what it is. Not a word about the men who spent their lives studying and classifying the many coins, making the hobby worth while. Be a tree planter, a pie baker, not a plum pulling Jack in the numismatic game. A big man with a small collection is

preferable to a little man with a collection.

oOo

"God must love the poor, he made so many of them;" Uncle Sam must love the one cent piece, he coined so many of them. The one dollar is the handiest size; the quarter is a close second; dimes and nickels are easily handled. The dollar is popular; on account of its bulk a large number makes a big show; and they are so hefty to the feel that two cents and twenty centers are conveniently sized but the lack of numbers works against them. The "gotten coins," are the neglected ones. On account of their smallness they are hard to handle, easily lost, and designs require too close inspection, dates and mint marks impossible except through a lens; require too many of them to make even a small showing in a display. However, with a little patience and small lots these coins can be utilized to advantage. On a contrasted background make a star of the half dimes surrounded by a circle of silver ten centers, frame them, and you have a numismatic ornament that will attract attention. If you do not like the star idea, form them into a shell or any other design that strikes your fancy.

oOo

"Education begins a gentleman, conversation completes him." First let your coins then talk them.

oOo

The sociability, the hearty cooperation amongst coin clubs is a good omen for the hobby. There is pleasant rivalry but no enviousness. Rivalry builds, enviousness razes. The recommendation of coin collectors into clubs with their disciplinary ordering giving members a big run for the money, is a marked contrast to old haphazard go-it alone system. Members are all loyal, they stick. Wonderful success of clubs is due entirely to the lack of enviousness the clubs and amongst the clubs, envy breeds dissension and "Disensions like small streams at first gun, scarce seen they rise but gat as they run." oOo

"In all undertakings it is necessary to consider the end." In undertaking a coin collection consider the end, build with a preconceived purpose. The end should be a monument to your good sense, not to your folly.

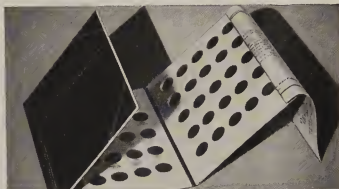
oOo

You have a few cheap look coins in your collection, coins that do not come up to snuff in condition every collection is so effected. We go over another's coins do pick out and criticize these weaknesses; overlook them and praise fine specimens. These derelicts may be very dear to the owner, perhaps the ones he started with, or perhaps the ones he "cut his eye tooth on" the school of experience, and keeps them as mementos. With many honor coins in the lot one easily and charitably overlooks low graders, for, Horace said, "Where so many things in the room shine, I will not take offense at few spots."

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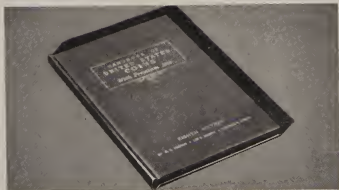
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04	5.00	1804	60.00	1924 "S"	150.00 to 250.00
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1853	2.50 to 5.00
1854	2.00 to 5.00
1855	2.00 to 5.00
1858	25.00 to 90.00
1866 Without "In God We Trust"	20.00 to 35.00
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THE CADIZ MEDALS

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

Cadiz, the ancient Gades, is an important commercial city of Spain and the capital of the modern province of the same name, which forms part of the great division of Andalusia. The city is situated at the extremity of the long narrow isthmus of the Isle of Leon. The Atlantic ocean washes its western and part of its southern side, and on the north and north-east it is enclosed by the Cadiz, a deep inlet of the Atlantic, forming an outer and an inner bay. Connected by only a narrow strip of ground with the mainland, Cadiz is admirably situated for defence; but though it has several sea and land fortifications; these are by no means considered impregnable. The town, which is surrounded by walls, forms nearly a square, each side being about a mile and a half in length. The houses being built of white stone, the city presents a remarkably bright and clean appearance from the sea. The streets are well paved and lighted, but they are narrow. Its two cathedrals are, on the whole, but poor specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, and its pictures, with the exception of one or two excellent pieces by Murillo, are of little value.

Cadiz declined greatly as a commercial city after the emancipation of the Spanish colonies in South America. Cadiz is one of the most ancient towns in Europe, having been built by the Phoenicians, under the name of Gaddir, 347 years before the foundation of Rome, or about 1100 B. C. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Carthaginians, from whom it was captured by the Romans, who named it Gades, and under them it became a city of vast wealth and importance. Occupied afterwards by the Goths and the Moors, it was taken by the Spaniards in 1262. In 1587, Drake destroyed the Spanish fleet in the bay; nine years later, it was pillaged and burned by Lord Essex; and in 1625 and 1702, it was unsuccessfully attacked by other English forces. After the revolution of 1808, Cadiz became the headquarters of the insurrectionary junta, by whose orders it was separated from the mainland. The French, in February 1810, commenced a blockade, which they vigorously preserved in, capturing several of the forts, until August 25, 1812, when the victories of the Duke of Wellington forced them to abandon it. The city was besieged and taken by the French in 1823, and held by them until 1828.

A silver medal of 1596 commemorates the allied expedition to Cadiz. On the obverse are the shields of England, France and the United Provinces, roped together and held by a hand. On the reverse the Spanish fleet is seen sinking off Cape Finis-terre. The obverse legend is: RUMPTUR HAUD FACILE and the reverse reads: QUID ME PERSE-

QUERIS. The name of the artist is unknown but the style indicates that it is of the Netherlands school.

A Netherlands counter of the same date commemorates the allied expedition. On the obverse is shown a spouting whale and on the reverse is the island of Walcheren. The obverse legend is: CALCULI ORDINUM WALACHRIAE and that of the reverse reads: PROTECTOR ET HOSTIS.

A silver medal of 1781, by the Dutch artist, J. G. Holtzheijer has for its subject "the action off Cadiz." On the obverse is the stern view of four vessels in action, one dismantled, left, and on the reverse is a trident with three shields upon it and two anchors, engraved pennants on either side; in exergue a festooned lion's head. The obverse legend is: VIS VI FORTITE REPULSA and the reverse has: ANTIQUA VIRTUTE DUUM-VIRI NAVARCH (US). The inscription on the pennants reads, left: P. MELVILL NAVARCHUS and right: G. OORTHUIS.

In 1823, Dieudonne, a French artist, struck a silver medal to commemorate the capture of Cadiz and the Admiral Duc d'Angouleme. On the obverse of this medal is the head of the admiral, laureate, left, and on the reverse the admiral on horseback, racing; a winged Victory above with palm branch holding a wreath over his head; view of Cadiz in the distance, a vessel bombarding, left, another in the distance, right.

Another naval medal associated with Cadiz is one struck in 1805 to commemorate the chief battles of Admiral Viscount Nelson. This was prior to Trafalgar, and therefore Copenhagen and Cadiz are the only battles listed. On the obverse is a Victory, winged, standing on the prow of an antique galley, a palm in her left hand and a medallion of the admiral in her right. The obverse legend reads: VICTORIA. On the reverse is the inscription within a wreath of laurel and palm: H. VICE COM. NELSON OB PATRIAM PUGNANDO MORT. OCT. XXI. MDCCCV. In smaller lettering: COPENHAG. CADIZ.

In 1596 the King of Spain was planning another invasion of England. The English prepared a powerful fleet at Plymouth, consisting of 170 vessels, 17 of which were capital ships of war, the rest tenders and small vessels. The Hollanders sent 20 ships to aid the English. An army of about 7,000 men was to accompany the English counter-attack on the Spanish mainland. The land forces were commanded by the Earl of Essex; the navy by Lord Effingham, high admiral. Sir Walter Raleigh had a command in this expedition. The fleet set sail on the first of June, 1596; and meeting with a fair wind, bent its course to Cadiz, at which

place, by sealed orders delivered all the captains, the general rendezvous was appointed. They sent before them some armed tender which intercepted every ship could carry intelligence to the enemy and the fleet picked up an Irish sel homeward bound from Cadiz from which they learned that port was full of merchant ships.

After a fruitless attempt to attack St. Sebastian's, on the west side of Cadiz, it was resolved to attack the ships and galleys in the Effingham opposed this but Essex won out in the council. Then the admiral advised Essex, that the anxious for his safety, and dread the effects of his youthful ardor, secretly given orders that he should not be permitted to command van in the attack. That duty performed by Sir Walter Raleigh Lord Thomas Howard; but Essex sooner came within reach of the enemy, than he forgot the promise which the admiral had exacted him, to keep in the midst of the fray he broke through and pressed ward into the thickest of the enemy. Emulation for glory, avidity plunder, and animosity against Spaniards, proved incentives every one; and the enemy was obliged to slip anchor, and retreat further into the bay, where they many of their ships aground. Essex then landed his men at the fort of Puntales, and immediately marched the attack of Cadiz, which the enormous valor of the English soon carried sword in hand. The general of Essex, not inferior to his made him stop the slaughter, treat his prisoners with the greatest humanity. The English made plunder in the city. The loss of Spaniards was estimated at two millions of ducats. The Duke Medina burned his ships to prevent their capture by the English.

Speaking of that period in England along about 1279-91, Green says: "A prophecy of Merlin said to promise that when Emory became round a Prince of Wales should be crowned in London and at this moment a new coinage of copper money, coupled with a prohibition to break the silver pence into halves and quarters, as had commonly done, was supposed to fulfil the prediction."

Green, discussing municipal laws and laws of London in the 1200's and speaking of the burgesses says: "... their dues to the city were assessed at a fixed sum of honey or coin." (P. 225).

"Coins" is the "black board" the numismatic school room. thoroughly understand botany must make a first hand study of flora; zoology — fauna; geology rocks; chemistry — experiment numismatics — money itself. proper study of mankind is the proper study of numismatography is numismatics.

The average collector mostly specializes in the larger denominations, quarters, halves and dollars, and it is surprising to them that so many of the advanced collectors take to the collecting of the larger denominations is to a great extent the gathering together of the which, to an advanced collector unlimited means, is a "short soon curried," short job soon done. But collecting cents is a long searching job and a lifetime finds a collection far from complete. Either because the early years were careless with the lowly or the coins were minted in large quantities the poorly made were often altered, the early are of many varieties and the of the advanced collector is to as many varieties as possible. of the cents show scars from n dies, others cracked dies of ent lengths; even differential eaths on coins of same date. In instance of two coins of the same one shows a broken die on one while the other has a broken die on both sides. There are any er of minor variations of cents ig same date, it being claimed are sixty minor variations in f the dates. Collecting cents is oys' play but a man's task.

oOo

the many coins that take their from their value or from their n of the value of another coin ll say little. The list would be ng, and the derivations not too ng. Our own coins, half and dollar, dime (one tenth) and ne hundredth, will serve as an e of the method used in select- ames for minor coins of the l system. There is, however, se in this category that de- special mention. The crore, a of account in India, equal to dillion rupees, gets its name blend of Hindu and Sanskrit and means, simply, "a terrible money."

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Numismatic Ramblings

By HARRY BOSLEY

The demand for coins during the past year has been considerably less than during the lush war years. From a peak of 2600 million coins in 1945, production has tapered off to about 750 million coins last year. In other words the better the times the more coins are minted.

The Bald Eagle, pictured on the American dollar, is becoming extinct. Perhaps the day will come when the famous bird will only be found on American coinage.

One thing you can still get for a nickel, is the wrong number.

It's an old western custom for a car owner to drop silver dollars in his gas tank as a reserve against the day when he trades for another car.

A coin exposed to radioactivity will burn a hole in anybody's pocket.

Your coins have wings. Trap them in your collection.

A Rankin, Texas, man hasn't trusted paper money since the depression. He prefers the heavy money, and paid for a pick-up truck with sixty pounds of silver—604 silver dollars—many of them black and rusty.

According to a Seattle coin dealer, a paradise for numismatists is in the Pacific Northwest. Collector's material is richer there than anywhere else in the nation. Many rare issues are still in general circulation from the San Francisco mint. The rare 1909 SVD Lincoln penny frequently turns up in the Northwest.

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PAUL SLOSSON

1928 Cedar Lake Blvd., Minneapolis 5, Minn.

Even dancers like coins, but someone chipped a tooth of a San Francisco dancer with a thrown 50 cent piece while she was doing a back bend. So she sued for money—and not the kind that chips.

Did you know that the first nickle coinage came from Missouri? U. S. mint records show the first nickle coinage in 1857 was derived from Mine La Motte in Madison county, Missouri.

It's what you learn about coins after you think you know it all that counts.

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Numismatic Thoughts

(Continued)

Who says Indian and Lincoln head cents are not valuable? Who says they have to be fresh from the mint to be worth even a small premium? They are mistaken. A Kansas young man traded 350 of his 600 pennies for a marriage license and it is a safe bet he wouldn't trade the license for a thousand 1804 dollars.

oOo

"City Folks" are as a rule up-to-snuff on securing information on old coins. They have their coin dealers, coin club members and collector friends to draw on. But the folks in the rural districts are at a disadvantage. There are thousands of semi-collectors, people with perhaps a dozen coins that have been handed

down to them, laboring under the fond delusion that these coins, because they are over a hundred years old, and probably badly worn, are worth "lots of money," holding onto them for a rainy day or an old age nest egg. The "ignorance is bliss" is more than offset by the ultimate disappointment. It is much better to learn the truth now and get it over with. Write in to a dealer or reputable numismatist and get the low down on your collection. You might be disappointed, yet, on the other hand you might be overjoyed. Be prepared for the worst but hope for the best.

oOo

Dealers and numismatists make a great mistake in answering inquiries from ruralites as to the value of some coin. The stereotyped reply is "Your 18—half dollar is worth, if in fine condition, about 85 cents." The owner knows better, or thinks he does; the coin is more than a hundred years old; its worn condition proves its genuineness; you are trying to "grip" him, but he is too smart. The first inquiry letter I ever received, years and years ago, I made that mistake and was called a sharper and a crook, along with all my ilk, for my pains. He would buy all the dimes offered him at my appraisal price of 35 cents. At first I was angry but on second thought, I didn't blame him. He had saved that dime for years believing, on account of its age, it was valuable. As an answer to his "compliments" I sent him a selling price list of a reputable dealer quoting 35 cents for this particular coin in fine condition. I taught him and he "learned" me. In answering an inquiry of like nature one should remember the inquirer is a novice and expecting miracles. First, before quoting price, explain that values depend on the scarcity. Break the news to him gently but convincingly, leaving a good taste in his mouth.

oOo

Every active collector, passive collector, non and semi-collector should carry a statistical book showing number of coins minted in each year. You never can tell when you are going to run across an old coin and this little book will help you appraise it. They can be secured right up to date from 25 to 50 cents from any dealer. It enables one in a general way to be his own appraiser

oOo

"Everybody a soloist, Mephisto take the tail end," or rugged individualism does not fit into the scheme of numismatics. Be an individualist in the choice of coins to collect, but co-operative in furthering the hobby. You delight in the rare coins of the fellow above you; your coins are a delight to those below you. Do unto the little collector as ye would that the big collector do unto you, share delights.

The poet Vachel Lindsay probably had his favorite hobby, but evidently it was not collecting old coins, judging from his opinion of money in general, for he is responsible for

Oh money, money—that never
can think,
Money, money, that never can rule,
Always an anarchist, always an
idiot,
Always King Bog—never King
Stork,
Always, rotting, reeking—always a
fool.

—F. C. R.

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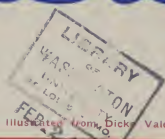
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JANUARY

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The Magazine For Collectors

Mechanical and Electrical Antiques

Cooperage

In *The Chronicle* published by the
Early American Industries Association

By GILLIAN W. B. BAILEY

The word "Cooper" is derived from the early Gaul who called their wooden vessels used to hold their wine "Cupae" and the craftsmen who made them "Cuparius." From this was developed later the German word

"Kofer" and eventually came our English word "Cooper."

But before we plunge into the Established Order of Coopers let us first trace quickly how the necessity of his labors originated.

It is a craft in various forms, and known to have existed for over 2000 years. In it was developed and perfected one of the strongest building principles, i.e., the principle of the double arch. When a barrel is viewed from the head, each stave acts as a keystone in the arch construction supported by the other staves as a base. When a barrel is viewed from the side, the stave is the keystone supported by the two heads as a base. In the two thousand years of scientific progress no inventor has been able to improve upon the double arch construction of the wooden barrel.

The earliest container (of which we have record) and known to have used in home and commerce was the pottery jar. These had the great drawbacks of fragility and weight. The primitive huntsman developed a container of animal skin which was not breakable, but which imparted a flavor to all fluids and which in its early forms leaked. The early Romans learned how to overcome the porous quality of their casks by lining them with pitch, and made skins liquid tight by lining them with resin or oil.

Probably the earliest barrel con-

sisted of a hollow log or tree hole which was sealed at each end with animal skins—these also had the handicap of splitting under dry heat and although the container was bound with tongs, it was not durable for commerce.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, one may see an extremely ancient Egyptian drum dated XVIII and XXVI dynasties i.e., 1580-525 B. C. This drum is bilged about the same shape as a barrel, is not a solid piece of wood, but is made from curved wooden staves cemented together. It has leather heads bound on by leather thongs. Although this was a musical instrument, the Egyptians probably recognized the possibilities of this principle.

We read in history books of Diogenes living in a cask. Imagination and jest allow us to think of his abode as being cramped, and uncomfortable, but the Greek "cask" was a clay vessel of 140 gallons capacity, so it is clear that Diogenes was not only wise, but enjoyed a comfortable residence. The Romans used clay vessels of 120 gallon capacity and bound them with wooden hoops probably made of willow, similar to those in use in part of Italy today.

It is presumed that the principal of the Egyptian drum was carried all over the civilized world of its day. Cooperage was practiced extensively in England and on the continent and climbed to its height with the building in 1525 in the City of Heidelberg, Germany, a "tun" or barrel which was not filled until 1752, but which



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- DING DONG BELL (Tin mechanism)
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men filled was said to contain a volume of 50,000 gallons of wine.

About the 14th century, the Coopers' business was a recognized art and guilds sprang up in England and over the continent. Workers sought to learn the craft and apprenticed themselves to a Master Cooper, who was a member of the Guild. On completion of his apprenticeship, the applicant was forced to conduct a barrel and fire a barrel and while it was still smoking the other apprentices placed the maker inside his own barrel, doused him with water, poured shavings on his head, and rolled them down the street with the Cooper still in the bulging middle of his own barrel, and so was born Master Cooper.

Somewhere during the 15th Century, the "barrel" became a legal standard of capacity. This standard capacity varied over the years. When our founding fathers sailed in Mayflower to settle in New England, the supplies packed aboard ship were all stowed in barrels and John Den of "Why-don't-you-speak-for-yourself-John" fame hired as a Coopers' apprentice to sailing. A set of Cooper's tools is listed as part of the Mayflower's cargo.

At the time of the settling of this continent by the Europeans, the Coopers had become an important craftsman, and the product of his hands was used for the shipment of all sorts of merchandise—meat, fish, whale oil, molasses, sugar, tobacco, etc. Shoes and money were transported in wooden barrels or kegs. The Coopers' tools were simple. An axe to fell the tree, a froe to split the staves, a Cooper's adze or hand handled axe to shape the staves, a bench to draw out hoops and to help shape the staves, a stave plane, a draw knife to shape the outside, a coze or special plane to cut the staves on the ends of the staves; (this was held in the barrel head), a set of Cooper's hoops with which he supported the stave before putting on the permanent hoops, a crescent which held the lighted charcoal which was placed inside the half-made barrel produced enough heat to allow the staves to be bent to shape as the hoops were driven home (and sometimes the crescent was used to char the

barrel inside), a drift to grip the hoop as it was driven tight by pounding with a Cooper's hammer, a scorper to even the insides of the staves, and a chamfer knife to even the inside ends of the staves above the chime.

The manufacture of a barrel sounds simple, and the tools are few in comparison to some of the other crafts, but let us stop to consider some of the Cooper's problems. First, we have a distinction between the Coopers themselves. A Cooper—as such made barrels—a "white" Cooper made tubs, pails, churns, buckets, tankards and other staved vessels—tubs were originally two-handled vessels and buckets had but a single handle.

Then the container was divided into two groups known in the trade as "tight or wet" for liquids and "slack or dry" for other contents, and their use was, of course determined by their construction.

Having looked at the history of the barrel, traced the advancement of the Cooper and looked at his tools, we still have to consider the material from which the article is to be made. The fabric of wood is a complicated structure, and is variable from almost every angle—the kind of tree, the age of the tree. The wood changes in the same tree according to whether one used the "sap" wood, the "top" wood, or the "butt" wood. Even the manner in which the tree is sawn and conditions in which the wood is cut

and kept, influences its behaviors and quality. Color, weight, smell, presence of knots, or season checks, are all more or less abundant and are practically recognized by the experienced Cooper.

He usually selected clear white oak of good quality and cut his staves and heading bolt at least two inches longer than necessary to allow for those vagaries in the wood. After selecting his wood, seasoning it, shaping it, and putting it together, the Cooper could look upon his work as a triumph of patience, skill and scientific knowledge. And the rewards of his industry? With much hard work, he could turn out two barrels a day—is it any wonder that at the turn of the 19th century, the hand craftsman was superseded by crude machinery developed by a growing demand for more and yet more wooden containers.

For many years, the barrel was of necessity not only a container of wet or dry merchandise, but must have been of correct size by volume.

oOo

CURRIER & IVES AND THE AMERICAN SCENE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41)

attract such friends as Horace Greeley, Tillman and Whittier, and Ives certainly had considerable artistic talent and knowledge, but the prints they made remain our only clue to the men themselves. And these have such a wide range of subject that they must reflect a very wide range of interest and contact.

In fact, these rather uneventful lives gain a touch of romance from the great events and colorful life of their era which Currier & Ives set down on paper, in full color, for our information and enjoyment. Every President from Washington to Cleveland, with every would-be President impartially shown in the same size and pose, appears in the catalogue. Abraham Lincoln's many portraits are difficult to explain, since he was thoroughly unpopular with the conservative and correct citizens of New York, and Currier had previously been carefully neutral in his political prints. But they stand as proof of his liberal and far-thinking mind. Other prominent Americans, statesmen, generals, admirals, with a long list of battle scenes complete a full pictorial history of the United States from 1835 to 1895, with many retrospective views.

The growth of our cities is also shown in full. New York, the home town and the metropolis, naturally comes first, with many prints from 1835 to 1888, and Central Park, its "beauty-spot" and pride of the period, is shown in some eleven views including the fine small "Skating on Central Park" and the large "Central Park In Winter, The Skating Pond" of 1863. Other city views, along the eastern seaboard, of course, but also New Orleans, San Francisco and even Salt Lake City and Nebraska City appear,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 52)

MECHANICAL PENNY BANKS

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NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

Don't be a chronic kicker, a perpetual grouch. If you wish to kick, join a football squad. Kicking never gets one anywhere unless done with the foot; use your head for thinking purposes, not for football tactics. If the Coin Club is not run to suit you, don't kick, offer something improvable; if the other's classification of coins do not agree with yours, make allowance for differences of opinion; if the dealer asks what you consider a too high price for a coin, remember his overhead comes before charity. As Olin Miller says, "The kind of a person who is forever thinking he has a kick coming—should get it."

When Gabriel sounds his trumpet on Resurrection day and the troopers of the innumerable hosts present their entry ticket to old St. Peter at the pearly gates it will be surprising how many do-nothings and hold-backs are told to step into the ante-room on account of there being a flaw in their title and their claim must be taken under advisement. And it will be more surprising how many who did their best down here although they made no grand-stand spurge will be passed with no questions asked.

When the Numismatists' Gabriel toots his horn on monies' Resurrection morn it will be surprising how many "dandy coins" whose only claim to entree will be a proof hat and un-circulated robes will be held for further questioning. And still more surprising how many of the old warriors with tarnished skins and frayed clothes, soldiers who bore the brunt of circulation, who willingly and cheerfully did their bit towards motivating the world will be met with "Cheerio, Old Timer, pass right on in; grab a harp and join the celestial stringed orchestra."

It is deeds, not looks, that will crash the gates of Paradise.

Debunkers are now disputing the authorship of Washington's farewell address, hinting of ghost writers and such. However, there is nothing thus far to convince us that his trip across the Delaware and his prayers at Valley Forge were not taken care of in person.—K. C. Star

A few well intentioned but misguided numismatists, having nothing better to do, are at work trying to debunk the fairy tales of the numismatic children, trying to tuck them away without their bed-time stories. A waste of time for it would be as hard to disprove the Mother Goose rhymes as to question the authenticity of Mother Money's legends. What if there are several conflicting legends about one coin. Andrew Jackson said "it is a mighty ignorant man who cannot spell a word in more than one way." And it is a mighty unimaginable person that cannot believe two versions of the same legend.

Should you unearth a coin or medal do not risk spoiling it by trying to clean it. Have it cleaned by an expert. It might be a valuable rarity. Copper, bronze, brass, silver, nickel and gold require different cleansing methods.

A few epigrams or words of advice to collectors. Don't take in any bad money. Better a good penny than a bad dime. Don't clean your coins. Better a dirty coin in good condition than a clean coin in spoiled condition. Watch your change for "sleepers." A rarity found is a rarity earned. Watch for altered mint marks. Be not deceived in coins received. Trade your duplicates. A good trade is a bargain made. Trade with responsible dealers. Get what you pay for.

"Anything worth collecting is worth displaying." That's right. Coin collecting is worth while; display your wares. Hide your good deeds but not coins under a basket. No matter if the collection is small and of little premium value. People like to see coins, not for their value but for their oddity and the historic reflections they call up. Lay your coins on the table, dates upward.

Coins should not worry about "getting in bad" for eventually the coins that are unpopular at times of issue become favorites of collectors. On account of the resentment by the English of the marriage alliance between Queen Mary and King Phillip of Spain the shilling showing heads of these two rulers was very unpopular.

The "Lima" shilling of England is so called on account of its being minted from silver taken from a Spanish ship captured off Lima, Peru.

The nickname "bob" for shilling means bait or bribe; should it not be bait for bribe? A shilling now a days is not much of a bribe, not even minor sized bait.

How is your set of Aliens progressing? You just cannot alienate one from his Aliens. The average collector is not expected to have a master collection of foreign coins, but he can get together some mighty interesting and instructive type sets. A set of Kings, coins only with heads of Kings; a queen collection; mythological combination; a group of famous monarchs, such as Caesar, Hannibal, et al.; coins mentioned in the bible. Be sure and include a coin showing the world's most famous "Juliet," Cleopatra. A Shakespearian collection of coins mentioned in his works would be a good "play," and it would not be "stage" money either. Nor would it be Much Ado About Nothing, but much to do about something. In calling the coins in our foreign collection Aliens we are speaking literally, for an alien is a "foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized." Foreign coins are not legal tender, not naturalized.

Coinie says "Money's home is where it hangs its hat" and then adds "but when it calls on me it doesn't stay long enough to even take it off."

"The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than the man at the top." The small collector who exhibits his coins, talks his hobby and spreads numismatic gospel is of more service than the big collector at the top of the ladder who keeps his collection unto himself. A small collection on the table is of more service than a large one in a safety box.

It was my misfortune to be born in eighteen hundred three, just five years too soon to have a big premium placed on me; but a numismatic slicker changed the three into an eight and sold me to a novice as a very rare old date. So watch for alterations of the dates that are offered you, also watch the mint marks for they are often altered too; and be on the watch for counterfeits in the coins of rarer dates for they are often passed as genuine on unwary novitiates.

It was a centuries old custom of placing on English coins after the sovereign's name, the letter D. G. D. G., an abbreviation of *Dei gratia* (Latin) meaning By the grace of God. The silver florin of 1849 was so small the letters D G were left off and this breaking of precedent made the coin very unpopular, gaining for it the name of "Godless."

oOo

Coin dealers and numismatists are besieged with inquiries about the high priced Indian Head cents. There is no such animal. Indian Head cents in uncirculated condition are worth a small premium, but those that have been in circulation are only worth face value. Another misnomer that should be explained is that of the 1913 nickel. It is only the 1913 Liberty head nickels that are worth a premium, not the Buffalo ones, and the Liberty heads were not coined for circulation so the chance of finding one is about one in ten million. Another coin that brings many inquiries is the 1894 dime. It is only the 1894 S mint that is rare and so few were minted the chance of finding one is double nil.

oOo

"The Thing Beautiful" is judged through the lens of a loving heart, not through the cold critical eye. The most beautiful creature in all the world is MY MOTHER. So beautiful is Whistler's Mother, typifying the mothers of the world, the government memorialized her on its postage. Sparse hair combed back, careworn look, plain dress, but beautiful. To a true botanist there is no ugly weed; no cold drab stone to a true geologist; to a naturalist all nature is beautiful. Beauty's eyes are in the heart. To a true numismatist there is no ugly coin. What the layman deems ugly the collector calls odd. The odd figures, lettering and types on early coins are ornamental beauties of early days. The eye sees the surface, the heart the depths. The eye sees only the handiwork, the heart the background. The eye views the coins, the heart loves them. The eye visions only the designer, the heart sees Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. There is no ugly weed, no cold stone, and a coin is "the thing beautiful."

oOo

The coin club should be a meeting place of collectors, not a trading mart of speculators; a place for contact, not contest; a place for "little u-s" to exchange news, not for "big I-s" to air their views. The meeting should belong to the members, not the officers. Make the meetings social affairs, not board (or bored) meetings. Cut out the tiresome routine and concentrate on the enjoyment feature. Let the members and visitors leave feeling the meeting was too short rather than too long; otherwise, to use an apt comparison, "leave the table hungry."

oOo

Collecting as to type is becoming very popular and it has its many good

points, specially as to the limited collector. To attempt complete sets of different coins as to dates entails a big expense and a life job. But collecting types is comparatively easy task as one does not have to tussle with the expensive rarities. No work at all to get a shield, liberty head and buffalo nickle; the few different types of the various other coins. A type collection of all the coins, some believe, is to be preferred to a complete set of one coin. At any rate it makes a better showing in an exhibit as the layman prefers variety to continuity.

oOo

There are a lot of little coin collections stored away with the family heirloom, seldom thought of and seldom looked at. "Just a few old coins," thinks the owner, "that Granddad left; of no special value." How do you know they are of no special value? You have never had them appraised, and you are no judge. There are some very, very rare coins running at large, or rather they are hiding out, and your little collection may be a rendezvous for one of the hide-outs. Stranger things have taken place. Get out that old heirloom box; separate the coins you find; write a responsible dealer, giving him the dates of the coins; then live in hope until you get his reply, "Hope," said Pliny, "is a walking dream." Maybe your dream will come true.

oOo

When a writer uses the plural "we" instead of the singular "I" he is not referring to a dual existence, Jekyl-Hyde, nor to his better-half or sweetie, but to his type-writer. A writer and his type-machine are as inseparable as Lindy and his plane. The "we" of the writer is as permissible as the "I" of the race track.

oOo

Young America is not losing its morals or its morale, as so many claim. It is becoming frank, and by so doing, strengthening its morale. It is not moral and morale revolution but revolutionary evolution. The old timers claim the younger set of coin collectors are "too fussy" about handling coins, housing coins, selecting coins, too particular about condition, lay too much stress on mint marks, too finicky about forming sets, and take types too seriously. Ignoring, they say, the old standards. It is not a revolution against the old order, but an evolutionary standardization. It is not a loss of respect for the old ways, but a respectful change to new and improved methods. We still revere the memory of the old fire place and grandfather's clock, but we use the furnace and the wrist watch; we haven't discarded the heating place and time piece, we have improved on them. So it is with the flaming



youth and progressive coin collectors, they have not discarded the old order but have improved on it.

oOo

It is to be expected that a new coin collector will get stung on an altered date or mint mark once, as there is a first time for everything, but if he "repeats" is stuck twice on the same shell game, he is hopeless. As Ching Chow says "He who tumbles twice over the same stone deserves to break his shins."

oOo

The animal kingdom using its eyes for the purpose for which nature intended does not suffer from deficient eyesight. Man, having gone literary has become bespectacled. A defective sighted person with his first glasses gets a new insight of his old sight.

That "box of money" somewhere about the house that you have keeping—but seldom looking at—just because it has been in the family so long is not at all what it looks like to your defective eyesight. You should view it through a pair of numismatically-lensed coin glasses. Have your eyes tested and glasses fitted by the famous oculist, Dr. Numismatic Section of Your-HOBBIES-Magazine. Your "box of money" will become a rare collection of old coins and a collection of rare old coins. Those "funny looking foreign pieces" become a talking movie pageant of Old World History from Mythological Greece right down to date. In your minds eye, relayed to it by the lens eye, you will be able to "key-hole" John Alden making love to Priscilla, cross the Delaware with Washington, march with the Blues and the Grays of '61, visit with the boys "over there" and keep abreast of the time "over here."

Dear coins are as a rule rare but rare coins are not all dear. There was never a coin minted that is not rare, rare in historical interest. The real rarity of a coin depends not on its scarcity but upon the numismatic spectacles through which it is viewed.

oOo

Never speak of a coin as being ugly; there is no such thing as an ugly coin. It may be odd but not ugly. Never speak of a common coin; there is no such thing as a common coin. It may be plentiful but not common.

oOo

The question still persists, "which coins shall I hang on to for future enhancement?" and the answer still remains, those of small mintage. There are many coins of less than 2,000 mintage. Many of these have been lost, many made unavailable by being placed in museum collections. Coin Clubs are springing up everywhere luring new collectors into the fold. Soon there will not be enough of these fewly-minted coins to go around. Then what? A scramble for first place in the bidding line.

oOo

Asked if he was a poker player the man answered "I play poker but I am

See our many values on the inside back cover of this issue.

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PEACE DOLLARS: 1921 P, \$2; 1922-23-24-25-26-27 P, \$2 mint, \$2 ea.; 1922-23-24-25-26-27-28-29, all 8 mint, Unc., \$2 ea.; 1922-23-24-25-26-27 A D mint, Unc., \$2.50 ea.

JAPANESE INVASION NOTES: Likely issued for invasion of U. S. 1c to \$100, Unc., set of 8, \$2. Invasion of Burma 1c to 1 Rupee 6 notes, \$1. Invasion Hong Kong, 5c, 5.10-10.00, set 6's, \$3. The sets, \$3.

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LU RIGGS

528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

not a poker player." Asked if he was a coin collector a man replied "I collect coins but I am not a coin collector." The poker answer was right but the coin answer was wrong. If you have collected only a few coins you are a collector. The very fact you have laid aside a few coins proves you are interested in the hobby, and the term coin collector means one who collects and is interested in coins. It is the interest in not the number of coins that counts.

"And the lion and the lamb shall lie down together." For two months each leap year Noah's two most troublesome guests go at it hammer and tongs, braying and trumpeting, kicking and swiping, but on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November they bow to the decision of the game of ballots, the throwing of paper rolls into a box, and "the donkey and the elephant lie down together." This political sportsmanship on the part of the donkeyites and the elephantines makes for the salvation of America, for the continued friendly fraternization of the population under the banner "one for all and all for one."

Some coin collectors vociferate about paper money. Others wax vociferous about metal coins; some can see nothing but glittering gold, others seek the silver lining; even the baser metals have their champions. Some collect as to types, others as to dates; some choose dollars, others cents. But after the Club meeting, after the various displays have been scanned, the collectors join in the general agreement that "we are all of us right" and all "lie down together." This is the salvation of the hobby and for the continued "hi-theres" and the "slaps on the back" of the numismatists.

oOo

One has a small, the other a large collection of coins, but in many cases the "smaller" collection is really the "larger." A small collection of choice selection is better than a large collection of debris. A conglomeration is an abomination no matter how large, while a small selection of hand-picked coins is a valuable asset in a small package. It's not the size but how wise you build that makes for perfection. It is the selection of the collection that make for perfection. As Harold Gray said "You never can tell much just by size—balloons are big but full of hot air. A mighty small package can hold a lot of dynamite.

oOo

A thing "covered up" is generally a thing needed covering; where there is smoke there is fire is an old axiom. The members of the organizations who issued commemoratives are becoming coin minded, the "big smoke" is disappearing and the last embers dying out, not so much as a matter of policy, but because a true numismatist just cannot be unethical towards his hobby. His numismatic conscience turns its good ear to his fellow collectors and its deaf ear to the speculators.

The members were reluctant pupils, but the truant officer of the school of experience forced them to lessons, the teachers made them study; they became members of the Coin Collectors Coterie fraternity, and are gradually adopting its precepts, not by compulsion but from choice.

oOo

"He gives twice who gives quickly. A friend in need is the one that gives in time of need and not after the need is past. Coin collecting is on the upswing, all it needs to make the movement permanent is a little more publicity right at this time. Lend a hand now, and quickly, and keep the ball rolling. If we all put our shoulders to the wheel we will push it over the top, and over the top to stay. Talk coins, show your coins, advertise. Wise guys publicize. HOBBIES is doing its share by giving us a plentiful supply of valuable space; let's reciprocate and do our share by giving a plentiful supply of our time to the momentum.—F. C. R.

—o—

Medal Notes

In connection with my article on American Medals, recently appearing in HOBBIES, I have been informed that the price of Presidential Medals is now \$2.00, the Lindbergh medal is now \$2.50, but these prices now include all packing costs and shipping charges to any place within the United States, Hawaii, Alaska and the Canal Zone. This change took place last July. The price list for bronze medals can be obtained from the United States Mint, Philadelphia 30, Pa.

—Georgia S. Chamberlain, Virginia

—o—

Long Live Lincoln

By HARRY BOSLEY

On the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth in 1909, Victor D. Brenner designed the Lincoln Cent.

On a limited number of the 1909 cents only, the designer's initials, V. D. B., appeared on the reverse side near the bottom of the coin. Since 1918 the initials have appeared on Lincoln's shoulder in smaller type near the bottom of the coin.

Lincoln's principles, as well as Lincoln's cents, have been liked down through the years. Lincoln was known for his honesty and on one occasion when he ran a grocery store, walked several miles to return the few cents he had overcharged a customer. For a man so humbly born, what could have been more appropriate than to have had a cent minted with his likeness.

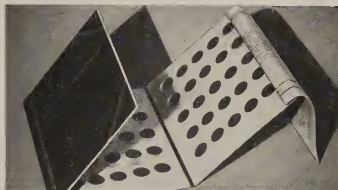
The Lincoln type cent is the only denomination coin that has been minted continuously since 1909 without a change, except in material. Three changes each have been made in the types of the nickel, dime, quarter, and half dollar since 1909.

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tic

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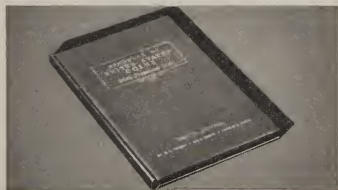
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Inscriptions on the Coins of Denmark

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

The earliest known inhabitants of Scandinavia were the Cymri. They made themselves formidable to the Romans as early as 100 B. C. The next race we hear of were the Goths, who, under their mythical leader, Odin, established their rule over the Scandinavian lands. Odin's son Skjold, is reputed to have been the first ruler of Denmark. Early records indicate that Denmark consisted of a number of minor kingdoms whose inhabitants lived by piracy. The mission of Ansgarius, the apostle of the north, to Southern Jutland in 826 A. D., when he baptized Harald Klak, one of the Smaa Kongar, or small kings of Denmark, was the means of first opening the Danish territories to the knowledge of the more civilized nation.

Gorm the Old, the first authentic king of Denmark, the bitter enemy of Christianity, died in 935, after having subjugated the several territories to his sway. Paganism held its ground for two centuries after the death of Gorm. The success of the Vikings on their piratical expeditions to other lands took the best men away and the homeland fell prey to anarchy. Canute of Denmark preferred to rule in England. On the extinction of the Canute (Knud) in 1042, his sister's son, Svend Estridsen, ascended the throne. Civil war followed and the feudal system was introduced. The Estridsen line lasted until 1375. Margaret, the daughter of Valdemar III, the last of the Estridsens, ruled from 1375 to 1412, first as regent for her only and early lost son, Olof, and later as sole monarch. Not only did she rule Denmark but in the course of time also Sweden and Norway. She was succeeded by her great-nephew, Erik, for whose sake she had striven to give permanence, by the act known as the Union of Cambr, to the amalgamation of the three sovereignties into one. Erik undid her work with fatal rapidity, and, after an inglorious war of 25 years with his vassals the Counts-dukes of Slesvig-Holstein, he lost the allegiance and the crowns of his triple kingdom. After the short reign of his nephew, Christopher of Bavaria, the Danes, on the death of

the latter in 1448, again exercised their long-used ancient right of election to the throne, and chose for their king Christian of Oldenburg, a descendant of the old royal family through his maternal ancestress, Rikissa, the great granddaughter of Valdemar II.

Christian I, the father of the Oldenburg line, which continued unbroken till the death of Frederick VII in 1863, laid the foundation for the Slesvig-Holstein troubles, which, after maturing for centuries brought about the Danish war with Germany in the last century. Christian bought the empty title of Count-duke of Slesvig-Holstein in 1460, by promising for his successors that they should forever leave the two provinces united, a pledge he had no right to impose, and they no power to keep; and by his failure to pay his daughter's dowry to her husband, James III of Scotland, he lost for Norway her ancient provinces of the Shetlands and Orkneys, which had been given in pawn to the Scottish king.

The insane tyranny of the otherwise able and enlightened Christian II, by exasperating the Danish nobles, and lashing the national anger of the Swedes to fury, cost him his throne. The Danes chose his uncle Frederick I to be their king, while Sweden was forever separated from Denmark and raised under the Vasas to be a powerful and independent state. Christian III in whose reign the reformation was established, partitioned the provinces among his brothers. Frederick II made additional partitions, all of which caused trouble to the crown for the next two centuries.

Frederick II (1559-1588) struck a crown on which the titles of the Danish sovereign are listed. On observe we find the inscription FRIDERICVS. D. G. DA. NOR. SLA. GOTO. Q. REX. or "Frederick by the Grace of God of Denmark, Norway, Sleswig, Gotorp, and Quedlinburg, King." On the reverse we find the king's personal motto: DEVVS. REFUGIVM ET PLDVICIA MEA.

His successor, Christian IV (1588-1648), was the ablest of all the Dan-

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ish rulers. His liberal and wise policy was, however, cramped in every direction by the arrogant nobles, to this treasurable supineness Denmark owes the reverses by which she lost all the possessions she had hitherto retained in Sweden. Christian was a Protestant leader in the Thirty Years' war. He struck a gold necessity ducat in 1647. The titular inscription on the obverse reads: CHRISTIANUS IIII. D.G.DAN.E. This is an early use of U on coins as the V was usually preferred and it was only about this time that the Dutch scholars began to distinguish between the letters which had previously been substituted for each other at the whim of the scholars. On the reverse of the ducat we find the inscription IUSTUS IUDEX in Latin and the same words in Hebrew in the center, that is, "God is a Just Judge." At that time, the king, desiring to make peace in Germany was foiled by a revolution in his Swedish provinces, and against whom he invokes in this coin the Divine Justice. Earlier in his reign the great Christian struck a silver crown, dated 1609, on which he gave more titles than on the famous ducat described above. On the obverse we find the legend: CHRISTIANUS IIII.D.G. DAN. NOR. VAN. GOT.REX which may mean: "Christian IV. by the Grace of God of Denmark, Norway, Vandals and Goths, King." On the obverse of this crown we have the dual titles: DVX SLESVIG-HOLST.STORM ET.DITM. COMES IN OLDE. ET DE or "Duke of Slesvig-Holstein, Storm and Ditmarsh, Count of Oldenburg and Denmark." The reverse has the Latin motto REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS. On a crown of 1627 he introduced another motto: BENEDICTO DOMINI DIVITES.FACIT or "The blessing of the Lord makes men rich."

Frederick III (1648-1670), son of Christian IV, led an uprising of the people against the nobles in 1660. The supreme power was placed in the king's hands. For the next hundred years, the peasantry were kept in serfage, and the middle classes depressed; while the power of the crown rested in the hands of a Germanized nobility, who despised the language and usages of their country, and exerted the most baneful influence on the true national life. Frederick III: struck coins with interesting inscriptions including a crown or four marks reverse dated 1658, having on the reverse the motto: DOMINUS PROV-

IDEBIT or "The Lord will provide." In the following year he struck a double crown to commemorate the repulse of the Swedes under Charles X at Copenhagen on Feb. 11th, lifting a siege of two years. This coin has on the obverse the motto: SOLI DEO GLORIA or "Give God the glory." The design shows a hand with a sword issuing from a cloud and cutting the hand off another arm reaching for the Danish crown. On the reverse is "The Lord will provide" motto in Latin and the royal cipher is crowned, standing on a rock EBENEZER — "Stone of Help." — a memorial stone or pillar set up by Samuel to commemorate a victory over the Philistines (I Samuel VII, 12). Ten years later Frederick struck a double crown dated 1669, on which his bust appeared in armor, head laureated, wearing the ermine scarf and Order of the White Elephant, the reverse motto again is: "The Lord will provide."

The Danish kings, although autocrats, exercised a mild rule. Many improvements were made in the mode of administering the laws. Christian V. (1670-1699) struck a crown, dated 1693, with a bust dressed in the regalia of the White Elephant and the reverse has the motto: PIETATE.ET. ILUSTITIA or "Piety and Justice." The edge has an inscription from an old Norwegian rhyme DET KLIPPERNE YDER VOR BERGMAND UDERYDER HVADHYTTEN DA GIDER AF MYNTEN VINYDER which means "What the mountains hide the miner brings up. From that we get money for our use." This king struck a half crown in the same year with a different edge inscription: SAADAN NORDENS SKAT GUL GIEMTE TIL KONG CHRISTIAN DEM FEMTE or "God spared such treasures for King Christian the Fifth."

Frederick IV (1699-1730), struck a crown in 1704, the reverse of which has the arms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden crowned and encircled by the chains of the Orders of Christian V and the White Elephant. The inscriptions are the usual regal and dual titles but the edge inscription is different: DOMINUS MIHI ADIUTOR ANNO REGNI QUINTO or "The Lord is a help to me. Fifth year of reign."

Christian VI. (1730-1746), struck a gold ducat dated 1732 with the motto: DEO ET POPULO or "God and the people" on the reverse. Frederick V (1746-1766), struck a gold ducat having a reverse motto DUCE PRU-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 133)

COIN BARGAINS

5 Diff. large to \$1; 9 diff. 22; 1203 to \$50; 1817 to \$50; 1857 flying eagle \$25; 1863 to \$50; 1855 to \$50; 1868 to \$50; 1870 to \$50; 1871 to \$50; 1872 to \$50; 1873 to \$50; 1874 to \$50; 1875 to \$50; 1876 to \$50; 1877 to \$50; 1878 to \$50; 1879 to \$50; 1880 to \$50; 1881 to \$50; 1882 to \$50; 1883 to \$50; 1884 to \$50; 1885 to \$50; 1886 to \$50; 1887 to \$50; 1888 to \$50; 1889 to \$50; 1890 to \$50; 1891 to \$50; 1892 to \$50; 1893 to \$50; 1894 to \$50; 1895 to \$50; 1896 to \$50; 1897 to \$50; 1898 to \$50; 1899 to \$50; 1900 to \$50; 1901 to \$50; 1902 to \$50; 1903 to \$50; 1904 to \$50; 1905 to \$50; 1906 to \$50; 1907 to \$50; 1908 to \$50; 1909 to \$50; 1910 to \$50; 1911 to \$50; 1912 to \$50; 1913 to \$50; 1914 to \$50; 1915 to \$50; 1916 to \$50; 1917 to \$50; 1918 to \$50; 1919 to \$50; 1920 to \$50; 1921 to \$50; 1922 to \$50; 1923 to \$50; 1924 to \$50; 1925 to \$50; 1926 to \$50; 1927 to \$50; 1928 to \$50; 1929 to \$50; 1930 to \$50; 1931 to \$50; 1932 to \$50; 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2869 to \$50; 2870 to \$50; 2871 to \$50; 2872 to \$50; 2873 to \$50; 2874 to \$50; 2875 to \$50; 2876 to \$50; 2877 to \$50; 2878 to \$50; 2879 to \$50; 2880 to \$50; 2881 to \$50; 2882 to \$50; 2883 to \$50; 2884 to \$50; 2885 to \$50; 2886 to \$50; 2887 to \$50; 2888 to \$50; 2889 to \$50; 2890 to \$50; 2891 to \$50; 2892 to \$50; 2893 to \$50; 2894 to \$50; 2895 to \$50; 2896 to \$50; 2897 to \$50; 2898 to \$50; 2899 to \$50; 2900 to \$50; 2901 to \$50; 2902 to \$50; 2903 to \$50; 2904 to \$50; 2905 to \$50; 2906 to \$50; 2907 to \$50; 2908 to \$50; 2909 to \$50; 2910 to \$50; 2911 to \$50; 2912 to \$50; 2913 to \$50; 2914 to \$50; 2915 to \$50; 2916 to \$50; 2917 to \$50; 2918 to \$50; 2919 to \$50; 2920 to \$50; 2921 to \$50; 2922 to \$50; 2923 to \$50; 2924 to \$50; 2925 to \$50; 2926 to \$50; 2927 to \$50; 2928 to \$50; 2929 to \$50; 2930 to \$50; 2931 to \$50; 2932 to \$50; 2933 to \$50; 2934 to \$50; 2935 to \$50; 2936 to \$50; 2937 to \$50; 2938 to \$50; 2939 to \$50; 2940 to \$50; 2941 to \$50; 2942 to \$50; 2943 to \$5

"Generally, people begin to collect fare tokens on their own. It usually begins when the budding collector finds a token from another city among tokens he has purchased, or, if he is a bus driver as is often the case, when he finds "foreign" tokens in his fare box. The natural consequence is to read that there are other collectors and to start writing these collectors. Thus trading, the only important way of securing additional tokens, comes about.

"In July, 1947, Mr. R. L. Moore of San Francisco launched what has become the cohesive force of the collectors, *The Fare Box*. With the birth of *The Fare Box*, the gregarious qualities of collectors became rapidly evident, and a group of comparatively new collectors met in New

York to found the American Vecturist Association — "vecturist" being a word coined by Mr. Moore from Latin, derivatives meaning "passage." Thus, on October 31, 1948, was launched the first national organization for collectors of metal fare tokens. Two years after the founding, the Association has about 110 members.

"In 1948, Mr. Moore found it necessary to give up publication of *The Fare Box*. He turned it over to the American Vecturist Association, which has published it ever since. The A. V. A. instituted a number of improvements, the most important of which was greatly increasing the size of the news-letter. One of the regular features being currently run serially is the Check List of Foreign

Transportation Tokens, compiled by Roland C. Atwood.

"There are about 4,000 varieties of United States fare tokens known to exist, and about 4,000 more from foreign countries — mostly the United Kingdom and Sweden. The first 1,500 varieties of American tokens are collected with little effort. From there on the collecting becomes slower but much more fascinating, as one begins to realize the fun and historical value of tracing down ancient companies in quest of long-forgotten fare tokens. The largest collection of transportation tokens in the world is held by the compiler of the National Check list, Mr. Roland C. Atwood. Mr. Atwood has over six thousand varieties in his collection."

Hans Schulman Announces Important Sale.



ANCIENT COINS, both Roman and Greek, from the **J. Pierpont Morgan** collection, rarities consigned by the celebrated New York numismatist **Wayte Raymond**, Spanish-American series from the **Howard Gibbs** collection of Pittsburgh, and many other fine consignments will make up an important public auction sale to be held

April 26th, 27th and 28th

at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Other series included in this sale, which will be a true, unrestricted auction, are **CHINESE RARITIES** from the **W. Tracey Woodward** collection, coins from the estate of **Max Schulman** of Amsterdam, Holland, United States coins, medals, and tokens from the estate of **B. G. Johnson** of St. Louis, and an estimated \$10,000 worth of gold coins which are to be sold under all circumstances, as per instructions from the consignors.

A well illustrated catalog is now in preparation and will be available to the collectors about February 1st. For information about this important auction sale, write to Mr. Schulman at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE COINS OF DENMARK

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 134)

DENTIA CONSTANTIA COMITE, 1754 or "With Prudence as leader and Constancy for companion." On another ducat, or 12 mark piece, there is a briefer motto: PRUDENTIA ET CONSTANTIA or "Prudence and Constancy," which was also used on his coronation double crown of 1747 in silver and on other coins such as kroners (half-crowns).

Christian VII (1766-1808) had for his motto: GLORIA EX AMORE PATRIAE or "Glory from love of Country." This king struck a dollar for Greenland in 1777 which has the same motto. He began the abolition of serfage in 1767, but it was not finally completed until twenty years later. The abolition was extended to the duchies in 1804. After this reign the titular inscriptions remain on the coins of successive monarchs but the individual mottos were not used. The relations maintained by Den-

mark with Napoleon brought the country to the verge of ruin. By the Congress of Vienna, Denmark was compelled to cede Norway to Sweden. The decline of the house of Oldenburg, Frederick VII had no male heir, encouraged the German population to clamor for liberty in the duchies of Slesvig and Holstein and their aspirations were encouraged by Prussia who wanted these duchies in a united Germany. The war of 1848 was the result and Denmark succeeded in holding the duchies to the crown. In 1865 the death of Frederick VII, brought Christian IX to the throne, in conformity with the act known as the treaty of London of 1852, by which the succession to the Danish crown had been settled on Christian, of Slesvig-Holstein-Glücksburg, and his descendants, by his wife, Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII of Denmark. The Prussians took up the cause of Holstein and Denmark was speedily brought to terms. Austria and Prussia disagreeing over the loot of Denmark's German territory brought about the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the German machine built up in these minor campaigns defeated France in 1871 and a new German Empire then rested for the World War of 1914-1918. Beaten in the try for world domination the Germans played their cards well for a come back and in the second World War, Denmark fell victim of the divide and rule policy of the Nazis and has been occupied by the Germans with little resistance.

WANTED TO BUY

BANK NOTE Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors (Periodicals) 1825-1855. Bibliography 19c.—Wm. H. Dillistin, 443 E. 39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. jcl24431

WANTED FOR CASH. Michigan obsolete bank notes and scrip.—Harold L. Brown, 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan. mh122511

ESTABLISHED DEALER buys Gold Coins. Any quantity, ship now. Receive remittance air-mail. Our large, clientele assures satisfactory service. Bank references furnished.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. jcl6008

GOLD COINS—American and Foreign for my personal collection.—Ira Nelson, 80 Battery March St., Boston, Mass. mh124201

WANTED FOR MUSEUM: Cherokee Indian Relics, also books, documents, letters on this tribe.—Samuel Beck, Box 4193 Asheville, N. Car. mh121280

WANTED: PAPER Money issued in New Jersey, also American Colonial Notes.—J. N. Spiro, 14 Burr Rd., Maplewood, N. J. sl20521

WILLARD, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill.—"Leading Buyer of Gold Coins." mh6852

\$20 GOLD.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. jcl9582

WE BUY GOLD COINS every day. Submit list for our prompt offer. No lot too large.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. mh6806

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for gold coins, rare coins, worthwhile collections. Prompt payment.—John Ziegler, R2, Fremont, Ohio. d128501

\$640 PAID to West Virginia. Store Manager for Gold Coins. Get your share of the "Good Things of Life." Ship those coins today.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. mh3614

AIRMAIL REMITTANCE for Gold Coins.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. jcl6258

IMMEDIATE REMITTANCE for Gold Coins.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. mh3651

GOLD COLLECTIONS WANTED Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. mh3921

FOR SALE (Miscellaneous)

INVESTIGATE MY PRICES on cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves.—Frank Epps, Box 1066, Charleston, West Virginia. mh6446

FOREIGN COIN BARGAIN. 26 different from 15 diff. countries, \$1. 60 diff., 20 diff. countries, \$2. All nice, no junk. Many very old.—Stevens Hobby Shop, 332 E. Whittier, Columbus, O. mh3616

DON'T SELL GOLD COINS until you get our prices. Satisfied clients everywhere.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Illinois. jcl215

AUCTIONS! Coins, stamps! Lists free!—Phil Perkins, Hamilton Square 10, New Jersey. jcl661

ESTABLISHED DEALER buys Gold Coins. Send list for prompt offer. Bank references furnished.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Illinois. jcl445

LARGE STOCK of U. S. & foreign coins, copper, silver and gold for sale. 100 different foreign, \$3 postpaid. U. S. Coin Book, \$1. Send list wanted, prompt reply.—E. A. Parker, 1254 Market, San Francisco 2, Calif. mh65121

TEN DIFFERENT COINS of India. Now withdrawn \$1. Hand hammered ancient copper, \$2. Hundred years East India, \$1. Tiniest, 50c. List free. Allow 3 months for delivery.—Motiwalla, Third Bhoadwa, 33H, Bombay 2, India. mh68301

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U. S. COINS for collectors. Reasonable prices. Send for free lists.—Edward Hutchinson, 3463 "I" St., Philadelphia, Penna. n122511

MILITARY DECORATIONS for sale! All countries.—List for stamp.—Kenneth Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 3, Calif. sl28301

SEND FOR FREE 64-page illustrated Coin Catalog. I have everything in coins. I publish fine Sale Catalogs of fine Coin Collections. These are also sent free to my Customers. Write me whether you want to buy or sell. I will pay you.—B. Max Mehl, 451 Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas. Oldest and largest Coin Firm in the U. S. Established 50 years in the same business; in the same place. jcl29064

SMALL CENTS. A few sets of flying eagles, 1857 and both 68s Ab. Unc. Choice \$13.50. Same quality frequently sold as Uncirculated, XF \$9.50, VF \$4.50. Single coins AU 1857 \$3, 58SL \$6., LL \$5. Large stock of small cents and other U. S. coins. I want to buy Choice Uncirculated Large Cents.—C. L. Nickels, Wellsville, Ohio. ap3554

\$640 PAID WEST VIRGINIAN for Gold Coins. Ship now. Prompt cash.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. ap3344

For Sale: United States Civil War for service Navy Medal. Was made in March, 1909, forty-four years after the War ended. Picture sent. Very rare. Also 1929 bronze Kalamazoo Centennial pocket-piece medal. Very rare.—William Oleo, Jr., R. R. No. 2, Buchanan, Mich. Phone: New Troy 37F3. f1006

In making your plans for 1951 it is essential that you reserve May 13-19. These dates are significant for a public auction in Philadelphia. A varied selection of numismatic material will be offered including many rarities.

Do not fail to avail yourself of the monthly offerings in Bullock's Coin List. Appears monthly. \$1.00 for a year's subscription.

If you are considering disposing of your collection, it is to your advantage to contact me. Advise what you have and it is likely that a transaction to your advantage will transpire.

DAVID M. BULLOWA

37 South 13th Street,
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

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The Only Public Coin Auction in Pennsylvania

Correction!

We wish to call your attention to an error in our January listing, under the category of U. S. Silver Dollars. Corrected as follows:

1870 CC Mint, \$22.50 to \$95.00

1870 S, \$200.00 to \$300.00

STACK'S

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New York, New York

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Cash in advance is requested on classified advertising. Forms for this department close the first of the preceding month, but please let us have your copy earlier if possible.

WANTED

CIGARETTE CARDS WANTED. Highest prices paid for old cigarette baseball cards issued about 1910 by Sweet Caporal, Old Mills, Remly, Chaka, Recurils, etc.—Paul Mascer, 15660 Prest., Detroit, Mich. #128561

GOOD PRICES PAID for old iron toys.—Earl Romney, 509 Jersey, Bluffton, Ind. #121236

OLD ELECTRIC TRAINS, trolleys, transportation toys, clockwork and pull toys.—Dr. Krowal, 1846 Cullerton, Chicago. #12042

AUTOGRAHS WANTED: Past & present celebrities. Describe fully. State price.—Dr. Kronovet, 75 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. #122511

WANTED: LARGE FIGURES OF SOLDIERS or figures of soldiers in metal. Any nation or period.—"Young," R. D. No. 1, Morris Plains, N. J. #121621

CIGARETTE TOBACCO CARDS. All items advertising or issued by Tobacco Companies.—Chas. Bray, East Bangor, Penna. #1214201

ADVERTISING: Accumulation of business correspondence, invoices, trade cards, catalogues from industrial and business concerns before 1880. Send for want list.—J. Warshaw, 752 West End Avenue, New York 25, N. Y. #121001

STEREOSCOPE VIEWS BOUGHT.—C. L. Howe, M.D., 824 Clover St., Rochester 10, N. Y. #130342

OLD GOLD RINGS, bridgework, gold teeth, apocryphal, watches, sterling silver, etc. Prompt remittance.—C. W. Noyes, 278 Prospect, Williamette, Conn. #130846

OLD POSTCARDS. Advertising Cards. Scrap Books and accumulations.—Lyon Hobby Mart, Box 63, Hartford Conn. #130342

WANTED: CALIFORNIA, Nevada, all other Western states. Any historical material. Books, broadsides, photos, letters, diaries, posters, newspapers, theatre programs, disinterestedly, trade cards, anything else.—Argonaut, 336 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif. #129402

COACH, STUDENT, G. W. T. W., hanging and hand figure lamps, casket bottles and 3 or 4 bottle stands, picnic caskets, sugars with spoon racks, syrups, chafin dishes, coffee and tea pots, slides, music boxes, flint gun powder, powder boxes, shot horns cuckoo clocks, banjo. Will buy anything price favorable. Describe well. No stamps.—Hildebrand, 76 Calhoun, Charleston 11, S. C. #148001

WANTED: Old-time playing marbles. Large glass acetates, etc. Will buy trade or sell.—C. E. Long, 219 Randall Rd., Aurora, Ill. #130322

MILITARY MEDALS wanted, also Decorations, enameled orders. All countries.—Kenneth Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 2, Calif. #128801

OCCUPATIONAL SHAVING MUGS. Collectors will pay fair market price for mugs with pictures of occupation or sporting views. Condition of the mug is not as important as interesting pictures.—Al Anselm Frankel, Midway Groves, Sarasota, Fla. #120422

CONFEDERATE STATES BILLS: one dollar to one hundred dollars, in large quantities for resale.—Homeplace Shop, Williamsburg, Virginia. #13882

ALMANACS, STAMPS, covers, coins, correspondence, stereoscopic views, postcards.—Machone, 2906 Berwick, Baltimore, Md. #13002

Old transportation tokens wanted; esp. horsecar, bridge, vulcanite, etc. Please describe and give price.—J. M. Coffee, Box 334, New Haven, Conn. #13405

THIMBLES WANTED collect the usual and unusual. What do you have? Please write me postage 5c.—Mrs. W. E. Ramstead, 905 W. Meeker St., Kent, Wash. #121571

Wanted: Articles (furniture, posters, etc.) from the old general store around 1800.—J. Hand, 254 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. #13403

CIGARETTE CARDS, tobacco ads., trade cards.—Dr. Kurczok, 9 E. 96th, N. Y. C., N. Y. #136256

OLD SHOES, boots, sandals, footwear, all nations, give age, history, photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. #12741

STERLING DEMI TASSE sovereign spoons, from Australia, South America, Africa and New Zealand.—Mrs. Edward Lawton, 80 Grosvenor Ave., Providence 14, R. I. #134843

WANTED: EARLY AUTOMOBILE items of all descriptions. Literature, books, magazine, catalogues, instruction pamphlets, prints, photos and others, anything before 1920. Also want: name plates, emblems, brass oil lamps and bulb horns, auto toys and miniatures of autos before 1920 and any odd or unusual auto item. Please describe item and price wanted. No lot too small or too large. We do not make offers unless a large collection is listed, us.—Harry A. Welbord, House of Automobiles, 5728 Rodman St., Philadelphia 43, Pa. #134431

COW CREAM FITCHERS: old and antique. Dealer, collector, or general collector.—Harmon B. Leach, 23 Ridgewood Terr., Northampton, Mass. #13263

EVERYTHING HISTORICAL pertaining to Rockford or Winnebago County, Illinois, prior to 1875, also gold coins, Dime and price.—Harold Van Denberg, Rockford, Ill. #120821

CANES: Must be unusual in design, material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully. B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. #12741

WANTED: CARVED MEERSCHAUM pipes, carver and cigarette holders. Large and unusual preferred, but not essential. Describe fully and price. Highest dealer's prices paid.—Harold Van Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 6, N. J. #13206

WHAT ARE YOUR old stamps worth? Look them up in our PRICE GUIDE, 12 pages, 1,000 illustrations, 10,000 prices. Only 45c. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Harrisco, 808 Transit Bldg., Boston. #14122

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WILL PAY TOP CASH for old record players with horns. Also want vintage records.—C. A. Duncan, 347 E. Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena, Calif. #14343

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MINIATURES carved to order, of wood, ivory, Wyoming jade or other materials (Broken articles, large or small, repaired).—Hermans, Andover, 320 S. Ralph, Spokane, Washington #130304

300 GUMMED LABELS, printed 3 lines, 12 words or less. 25c. Extra line 15c.—Hunsicker, 726 HP, Minneapolis, Minn. #130323

EMBOSSED BUSINESS CARDS add dignity, protect your hobby. 1,000 blue/black ink, seven lines. \$3.50. Tachon, 430 samples.—Midwest Embosser, Box 999-H Wichita 1, Kansas #130306

HANKS OLD FLAX for flax wheel, \$1.50. Fine, kind, 18 years collecting, reasonable.—Box 115, 15 Old buttons, \$1.50.—Rosa M. Blodgett, Lorton, Va. #121000

RAKE ANTIQUE BUTTON collection, ap. 8000. Fine, kind, 18 years collecting, reasonable.—Box 137, Gardiner, Maine #130322

LONG STEER HORNS, mounted, 4½ to 6', .335 to .410. Or will exchange for guns, Indian relics, etc.—Paul Sumner—Stromberg, Tex. #12743

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MARCH *The Magazine For Collectors*

1951

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OLD CHEESE DISHES (See Page 117)

• H O B B I E S •

The Magazine For Collectors

1006 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

O. C. LIGHTNER, Founder (1887-1950)

MARCH, 1951

Vol. 56, Number 1

\$3.50 per year in U. S.; (\$4 in Canada, \$4.50 in foreign countries)

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1841 to 1845, each	50.00
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1854 "S"	750.00
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1821 to 1830, each	50.00
1831 to 1835, each	50.00
1836 to 1840, each	50.00
1841 to 1845, each	50.00
1846 to 1850 D - 1858 D, each	35.00
1854 "S"	750.00
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1860 to 1865, each	8.00
1866 to 1870, each	8.00
1871 to 1875, each	8.00
1876 to 1880, each	8.00
1881 to 1885, each	8.00
1886 to 1890, each	8.00
1891 to 1895, each	8.00
1896 to 1900, each	8.00
1901 to 1905, each	8.00
1906 to 1910, each	8.00
1911 to 1915, each	8.00
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1891 to 1895, each	8.00 to 10.00
1896 to 1900, each	8.00 to 10.00
1901 to 1905, each	8.00 to 10.00
1906 to 1910, each	8.00 to 10.00
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1846 to 1850 D - 1858 D, each	35.00
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1891 to 1895, each	8.00
1896 to 1900, each	8.00
1901 to 1905, each	8.00
1906 to 1910, each	8.00
1911 to 1915, each	8.00
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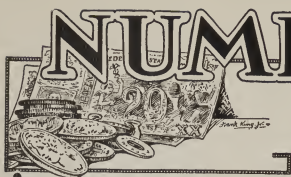
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CHARLIE FRENCH

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NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

A minor employee in a big organization is just as important a cog in the business as is the highest official. If the job wasn't necessary to the operation of the business, there would be no such job. If it wasn't for that little hidden inner-tube you would have rough riding. The numismatic fraternity is made up of collectors, big and little, seniors and junior, and the little fellow with the small collection is just as important a cog as the big fellow with the large collection. Don't get an inferior slant on yourself or your small array of ordinary coins for you are a necessary cog in the world's numismatic machine. The little fellow may not be heard, his collection may not be seen, but, like the inner-tube, they are felt.

oOo

In spite of positive instructions to the contrary, you, as a boy, learned to smoke behind the barn, to swim in the creek, read five cent novels in the hay loft. Of course your own son is "different." Under instructions from you he has absorbed only useful knowledge from deep books; has never (?) wasted his time on shallow pirate stories. But let me tip you off, your "different" boy is a replica of yourself. Of course, as you believe, he has never (?) read pirate books and "walking the plank" and "buried treasure" are all Greek to him, yet, if you wish to interest him in coin collecting I would advise that you start him off with a piece-of-eight. An old battered one, not a fine specimen; appeal to his imagination, not to his not-yet-acquired connoisseurship. Don't be surprised . . . not disappointed . . . if he is more familiar with Captain Kidd and his ilk than with Archimedes and his coterie, for bear in mind he is, after all, a boy, and boylike still ambitious to "sail the bounding main." That old battered piece-of-eight from a pirate's treasure trove will prove a sure starter for a big treasure trove of old coins.

oOo

"If you have never made a mistake you have never made anything." The fellow who has not made a mistake, in fact many of them, in assembling his collection has no collection. He has collected the wrong coins, taken

counterfeits, misread altered mint marks, has gotten the worst of swap, and many other errors, but he has a collection and a good one and he is proud of it. That is more than the fellow that gave up at his first error. Mistakes seem to be the corner-stone of success. Things so easily accomplished that don't require mistakes are not worthwhile. We profit by our mistakes and the profit overbalances the loss. If you take in a "bad nickel" just say "never again" and go right ahead.

oOo

"Calvin Coolidge was not a very exciting person, but not having been reared in idle luxury, he did know the value of a dollar, he did know how to handle money prudently, he did know the importance of avoiding debt, he did know the peril of extravagance."—B. C. Forbes.

And that is why children should be given coin collecting as a hobby. It teaches them the virtue of money, the study of money, the care of money, the utilization of money, and when they go out into the world on their own they will be money-wise, not spend-thrift; bank-ward not debt-ward. The proper study of money is money and a coin collection is the best text for a child.

oOo

Vinegar to one may be nectar to another; sloth to some is pep to others. It is the difference in taste for flavors that makes an artist of the soda fountain operator. Everyone to his taste saves a lot of waste. If everyone wanted white meat, half of the chicken would be wasted. It is the difference in choice that gives hobbies such a large field. There are so many hobbies to choose from it gives everyone a chance to indulge his fancy as no one branch is so monopolized as to create a total shortage of material. One advantage of collecting coins, there are so many phases of the hobby. All collectors do not concentrate on one phase. Even if the material of one phase, such as extreme rarities, or certain types, become unprocurable, collectors can change phases many, many times and still be coin collectors.

oOo

When you think of collections you

think of old things, antiques, such as furniture, chinaware, prints and the like. A hobbyist is thought of as a collector of old things. When you think of a numismatist you visualize a collector of old coins, but one can be an old collector of coins without collecting old coins. "Everybody is doing it," collecting Indian head and Lincoln cents, and they are far from being old, both still in active circulation. For the time being, people are forgetting the old for the new, concentrating their interest on commemorative coins, the issues being exhausted before they are actually minted. There are some antique coins, but taken as a whole, coins are not antiques.

oOo

It is not so much what we haven't, but what others have that makes for unhappiness. Our haven'ts and others' have makes for enviousness and covetness, breeders of unhappiness. Amongst coin collectors the haven'ts and the haves are the best of friends and make for happiness rather than unhappiness. One collector does not covet another collector's rarity. When shown a rarity a collector never says "I wish I had it," but "I wish I had one like it." He is not envious of, but shares in the other's gladness. For that happy feeling try coin collecting.

oOo

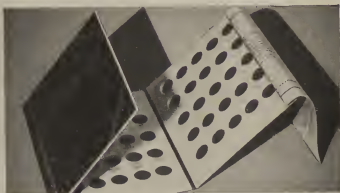
Here is food for thought. Ponder over it and then draw your own conclusion. During the depression values decreased on most everything 50% and down. Coin values increased. True, on account of reverses, many collections were put on the mart, but there were enough new collectors to absorb them, and enough competition to raise prices. Now that happy days are back again, and getting happier, fewer collections will be offered for sale, while there will be more buyers in the market. Don't be a bear, don't sell your collection short. And lest we forget, hold on to the coins of small mintage. Coins of large mintage are easily located and one can always find some one willing to sell; but small minted coins are hard to locate and harder to buy and in bargaining it is not so much what the buyer will pay but what the seller will take.

oOo

"Whistle and hoe, whistle and hoe, shorten the row by the tunes you know" was the chorus to an old school favorite. What this country needs is a cheering whistle to go with

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Question

Mr. French:
Please advise value of an octagonal
aped gold 25c piece. California
e, but not made by U. S. mint.

—Mrs. W. C. Whaley, Montana
oOo

Answer

There are a good many counterfeits
the small and interesting Calir-
nia 25c gold coins however, if
urs is a genuine, it would be worth
etween \$1.50 and \$3.50.—C. F. F.

oOo

Question

Mr. French:
For a long time, I have kept a coin
have often wondered of its value.
e coin is an old Roman, dating
ck to 622 B. C. These numerals, in
oman, are on the front of the coin
nd also bears a god with spear in
d. There is the word "Mars" along
e rim of the coin. The god is, no
ubt, Mars. On the reverse side is a
trait of the Roman ruler Diocle-
anus. The Latin words along the rim
nfirm this. The coin is in very good

condition. Only a certain part of the
coin is worn. That is the right-hand
part of the front side. I have seen
pictures of coins from the era of
Diocletianus, but there was no men-
tion of value. Could you tell me ap-
proximately what value this coin has?

—James Vazoulas, New York

Answer

YOU DO NOT MENTION which
metal your coin is struck in, gold, sil-
ver or bronze. If struck in bronze the
piece is worth around 25c. If in silver
from \$1 to \$2.50. Gold pieces are very
rare.

Many Ancient coins of this era
have been unearthed and while they
are very interesting they are not very
rare.—C. F. F.

oOo

Question

Dear Sir:

Could you tell me the value of an
old coin which I have sketched on
the enclosed paper? The larger circle
gives inscription on date side. The
coin was found in an old garden in
our town. Thank you for any infor-
mation.—Florence M. Noyes, N. Y.

Answer

The coin you have sketched is a
Spanish coin, denomination one Real,
struck at the Mexico City mint in
1769. It is of silver and is known as
"Pillars of Hercules" coin. The two
columns on the piece are supposed to
be the Pillars of Hercules and the
globe between, the World. This is sup-
posed to indicate that all the world
west of the Pillars of Hercules
(Gibraltar) belonged to the Spanish!

The coin is of no particular value.

—C. F. F.

—O—

Numismatic Ramblings

By HARRY BOSLEY

The Italian Ministry of Education
has inherited one of the world's most
valuable collection of coins, but says
cannot find a home for it. It is the
120,000 piece collection of the Late
King Victor Emmanuel III, who left
it behind when he abdicated in 1944.
At the present time it is closed up
in 12 cases and 28 steel cabinets in
the cellars of the quirinale, former
royal palace and home of the Popes,
which is now occupied by the Presi-
dent of Italy.

oOo

This is a real "leg-acy". An artifi-
cial leg worn by a Binghamton, New
York, man who died recently, pro-
vided over a thousand dollars for his
family. When the undertaker removed
the wooden leg to prepare the body
for burial, he found the currency hid-
den inside the wooden leg.

oOo

A hobby is like a habit, it can be-
come a part of you. So let your hobby
become a habit and it will bring out
the best in you.

oOo

Workmen for the Kansas City Pub-
lic Service Company, constructing a
street car and bus turnaround loop,
conducted a private gold rush recent-
ly. In excavating for the loop, the men
uncovered from the earth several
coins, all dated before 1903 and be-

lieved to have been buried since the
1903 flood, when water covered the
area. Included was a French Napo-
leonic coin dated 1856.

oOo

Take a check on your mental out-
look if you are sick. Have a hobby and
during the day when you are hurrying
and worrying, just relax briefly and
think about your hobby. The
"hobby tonic" is the best remedy you
can take.

oOo

Wampum was used by Indians for
more than mere money. In diplomatic
relations between tribes, the Wampum
was also used to seal alliances and to
prevent disputes. What a pity the
United Nations do not use the Wam-
pum belt.

oOo

Numismatists make dollars with
cents.

oOo

The following coin news appeared
in the forty years ago column of the
Kansas City Star from the files of
December 25, 1909: "Silver dollars
are growing scarce in circulation
here. The principal reason is that the
government has stopped paying the
cost of transporting the hard money
to banks. so the banks encourage the
circulation of currency." Could this
be the very beginning of the end of
our coinage of the "cartwheels."

FOR SALE (Miscellaneous)

INVESTIGATE MY PRICES on cents,
nickels, dimes, quarters and halves. —
Frank Epps, Box 1066, Charleston, West
Virginia. mh6446

FOREIGN COIN BARGAIN, 25 different
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20 diff. countries, \$2. All nice, no junk.
Many very old.—Stevens Hobby Shop,
382 E. Whittier, Columbus, O. mh3694

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coins, copper, silver and gold for sale.
100 different foreign, \$3 postpaid. U. S.
Coin Book, \$1. Send list wanted, prompt
reply.—E. A. Parker, 1254 Market, San
Francisco 2, Calif. mh6121

TEN DIFFERENT COINS of India.
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ancient copper, \$2. Hundred years East
India, \$1. Finest, 50c. List free. Allow
3 months for delivery.—Motwala, Third
Bholwada, 38th, Bombay 2, India.
mh68801

U. S. COINS for collectors. Reasonable
prices. Send for free list.—Ed-
ward Hutchinson, 3463 "T" St., Phila-
delphia, Penna. mh36611

MILITARY DECORATIONS for sale:
All countries.—List for stamp.—Kenneth
Lee, 525 Security Bldg., Glendale 1, Calif.
mh38801

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Coin Catalog. I have everything in
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fine Coin Collections. These are also
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Uncirculated. XF \$5.50, VF \$4.50. Single
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Large Cents.—C. L. Nickels, Wellesville,
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mh3844

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BANK NOTE Reporters and Counter-
feit Detectors (Periodicals) 1925-1935.
Bibliography 10c.—Wm. H. Dillistin, 413
39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. mh24431

WANTED FOR CASH. Michigan obso-
lete bank notes and scrip.—Harold L.
Jewen, 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit 2,
Michigan. mh122511

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coins. Any quantity. Ship now. Receive
immediate air-mail. Our large, clientele
assures satisfactory service. Bank re-
ferences furnished.—Willard, 5719 Ken-
more, Chicago 40, Ill. mh6008

GOLD COINS—American and Foreign
—my personal collection—Ira Nelson,
Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.
mh124201

WANTED FOR MUSEUM: Cherokee
Indian Relics, also books, documents,
letters on this tribe.—Samuel Beck, Box
193 Asheville, N. Car. my121230

WANTED: PAPER MONEY issued in
New Jersey, also American Colonial
notes.—J. N. Spiro, 14 Burr Rd., Maple-
wood, N. J. mh20831

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I.—"Leading Buyer of Gold Coins." mh6582

\$20 GOLD.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore,
Chicago 40, Ill. mh9882

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mit list for our prompt offer. No lot too
small.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago
40, Ill. mh6506

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silver, rare coins, worthwhile collections.
Prompt payment.—John Ziegler, R2,
Tremont, Ohio. mh28801

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manager for Gold Coins. Get your share
of the "Good Things of Life". Ship
these coins today.—Willard, 5719 Ken-
more, Chicago 40, Ill. mh36114

AIRMAIL REMITTANCE for Gold
One or 1000.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore,
Chicago 40, Ill. mh6263

IMMEDIATE REMITTANCE for Gold
Coins.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago
40, Ill. mh3051

GOLD COLLECTIONS WANTED —
Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill.
mh3021

See our many values on the inside back cover of this issue.

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JAPANESE INVASION NOTES: Likely issued for invasion of U. S. to \$1,000, Unc., set of 9, \$2. Invasion of Burma to 100,000, 6 notes, \$1. Invasion Hong Kong, 500, 6-10-100 Yen, set 50c. The 3 sets \$2.

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LU RIGGS

528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

MONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES F. FRENCH

Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie, in 1854 recommended that the United States issue a "half Union" or \$50 gold piece. The recommendation undoubtedly was due to the need of large denomination coins in California at that time, and the California \$50 slug of which many private issues were coined was undoubtedly the origination of the idea that the United States should have a "half Union" coin. It was thought at the time that if the United States Government struck such coins it would discourage the coinage of the private issue coins.

It must be remembered that there were no laws against the issuance of private coinages at that time as there is today. In fact the Californians were the backers of the piece and invented the name "Union" for large coinages. They thought that eventually additional large denominations would be forthcoming. The "Union" being a \$100 denomination, a Quarter Union would then be a \$25 coin.

The bill passed the Senate but did not meet the approval of the house and hence nothing further was done about the idea.

Interest in such a coin must have been long lived, for as late as 1877 the gold pattern "Half Unions" were struck, and several were struck in copper. There doesn't seem to be any information as to why these were coined so late but it can be presumed that the "fad" or craze for Pattern coins amongst collectors of the time might be a contributing factor.

As there were only two of the gold \$50s struck they are extremely rare. At the time they brought a record for any American coin, \$10,000!

During the San Francisco Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915 additional \$50 coins were struck which were undoubtedly influenced by the California slugs and the early U. S. Half Union of 1877. They were struck both in round and octagonal design and very few were issued.

Strange to say these new \$50 pieces did not meet with much popularity in the coin collecting world and many were finally melted up, for they were unsold at the time. This melting, as I remember reduced the quantity to nearly half of the original issue.

I can remember the time when these Panama Pacific \$50 pieces could be purchased for very little over face, the set of two, one round and one octagonal for \$150! \$50 over face value. Quite a difference from today's catalog value of \$1100.00 for the pair!

The original set of the Panama Pacific series was beautiful. It came in a velvet lined case, and contained the two fifties, the Panama Pacific gold \$2.50, the gold \$1 and the Silver Panama Pacific Commemorative half dollar.

It is possible that the early Californians were more accurate than they realize in their desire for a unit called a "Union." If this country ever again struck gold coins the devaluation of

the dollar is such that denominations of half Union and Union would most likely come into being, and the gold coins of this denomination would, today be no larger than our Eagle \$10 or Double Eagle \$20 coins.

Question

Dear Mr. French:

No doubt you often are asked for advice about the value of coin collections, but I must bother you with a few questions. My husband inherited a coin collection from a great-uncle; about 800 coins. We have checked their value by means of a standard catalog, but realize that the prices mentioned may vary with the demand. We should like to sell the collection and start a fund for our grandson's education, but don't know where to turn for advice. Do you recommend calling upon several dealers and getting bids from them, or a auction.

There is an almost complete collection of American large pennies, from 1794 to 1844, with many duplicates. They are, however, badly worn. Would it be advisable to try to fill in missing dates of 1823, 1799 and 1819 before we attempt a sale? Perhaps we could trade some of the duplicates.

There is a very fine silver eagle, dated 1798, among other things, some more old silver coins, a number of small pennies of old date and about fifty foreign coins. My catalogue does not list anything but American coins.

Can you also tell me something about a token or memorial piece with a picture of a shackled slave, inscribed, "Am I not also a sister?"

With thanks for your interesting department and apologies for so many questions, I am.—P. C. H.

Answer

You have been correct in checking the values of your coin collection in the standard catalog, and also correct in assuming that you could not hope to get the full catalog value. These catalog values are a criterion to go on but one seldom realizes this full value. One must take good care in making certain that the condition of the coins you have are comparable to the condition listed in the catalog. For an inferior coin would not bring the dollar is such that denominations—say an unrecirculated one.

You could call for quotes from several dealers but sight unseen makes it hard for dealers. If the coins were sent to the dealers for inspection, which is necessary, be sure to go to a reliable person.

I would not recommend sending the coins to a regular antique auctioneer, for they do not have the clientele to bid sufficient on such an article as rare coins, as a rule.

Probably your best bet would be to consign the coins to some reputable COIN auctioneer, for in this manner you would receive the true value of the coins. Less the auctioneer's commission.—C. F. F.

er, which was about ninety-five cent fine, and the value in our money was fifty-eight cents. It first appeared as a coin in the time of the accabees, who lived about 140 B.C. The amount of silver in the coin is the same as was contained in the pieces of silver denominated a shekel. It will be seen that on one side is the golden cup that had manna (see Exod. xvi. 33, Heb. ix. 4), with the inscription in old Hebrew character, "Shel of Israel;" on the other side appears Aaron's rod that budded with the legend in the same character, "Jerusalem Thy Holy." This specimen is in the Mint cabinet; one of the best rare and interesting coins in the collection.

The above appears in the History of the U. S. Mint written by George G. Evans, copyrighted 1885 and

Pitiful indeed is the person that does not believe in fairies, the little harbingers of "good will to man." A man without a fairy complex is more out of joint than a right handed catcher with a left handed glove or a toothless person with corn on the cob. What would coinage be without its little fairy, Silver Trey, the diminutive three cent piece? Too small to carry, too small for any purpose except fairydom. So easy to lose one would think they would have disappeared long, long ago, but they are the most plentiful in comparison to other coins of equal mintage, proving they are fairy folks and not cold hard cash. How many fairies, little

Silver Treys, have you in your collection?

oOo

If that old bully Hard Luck is getting the best of you, tarnishing your proofs, scratching your uncirculates, passing altered dates, making it difficult to find bargains, and all the other bad luck coin collectors are heir to, don't give up, don't cry for mercy, fight back and keep fighting, keep up your courage, for as Harold Gray says, "Any kind of courage is better than a cry for mercy." Armed with combativeness you are sure to conquer Hard Luck, so don't cry "quits."

—F. C. R.

Hans Schulman Announces Important Sale.



ANCIENT COINS, both Roman and Greek, from the **J. Pierpont Morgan** collection, rarities consigned by the celebrated New York numismatist **Wayte Raymond**, Spanish-American series from the **Howard Gibbs** collection of Pittsburgh, and many other fine consignments will make up an important public auction sale to be held

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at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Other series included in this sale, which will be a true, unrestricted auction, are **CHINESE RARITIES** from the **W. Tracey Woodward** collection, coins from the estate of **Max Schulman** of Amsterdam, Holland, United States coins, medals, and tokens from the estate of **B. G. Johnson** of St. Louis, and an estimated \$10,000 worth of gold coins which are to be sold under all circumstances, as per instructions from the consignors.

A well illustrated catalog is now in preparation and will be available to the collectors about February 1st. For information about this important auction sale, write to Mr. Schulman at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ON CORRELATING HOBBIES

By EMILY LARSON BROOKES

Yes, I'm a traitor! I admit it freely. Both a dyed-in-the-wool coin collector or an equally rabid stamp collector would scorn me, for I collect both coins and stamps. And — I should be ashamed, perhaps, to tell it — I, also, am addicted to flags, to heraldry, to maps and ancient charts, as well as to travel-agency pictures (or snapshots, if I can get them) and to reading books.

Quite a conglomeration, you probably think. Don't blame me. Blame the hobbies themselves; they led me into it. After all, it is a natural association of subjects. Having an "itchy foot," but not the "where-withal" to gratify it, I decided to "travel" on hobbies. I was given a few coins of the country to "visit," and these started me looking up the kings whose portraits were on them, in our local library — "Britannica".

The kings whose portraits were on my coins were those of Christian IV and Frederick VI of Denmark. Christian IV, who reigned from 1588 until 1648, was a colorful figure in Danish history. He was handsome, clever and brave. Architecture was an absorbing interest of his, and he built many of Denmark's Dutch Renaissance buildings famous throughout Europe for their impressive beauty. He is the king who is celebrating in the Danish national hymn. Denmark was fighting against Sweden in 1644 when Christian IV was nearly 67 years of age. A major naval battle was going against the Danes, when Christian IV, although wounded in twenty-three places, urged his sailors to fight on for the glory of Denmark and led them to victory.

Frederick VI acted first as Prince Regent for his imbecile father, the king, and later became Frederick VI in 1808. His main achievements were two: he abolished, in 1788, the rule of the nobles which freed the peasants, and he established the public school system in Denmark in 1814.

I found these kings to be such interesting men that I wanted to learn more about them than an encyclopedia offered. My curiosity led me to reading a history of Denmark. Later I found this to be the way coins from any country affected me. Their fascination led me on and on to further fields!

Studying the country's history brought me to ancient charts to help me understand the people's and their country's ancestry. Of course, then I needed historical maps right up to the one in present use. You see how hobbies grow!

As part of any country's history is in her flag, these, naturally, added themselves to my collections. Some of my coins showed her coat-of-arms, others bore that of the king's family arms. Thus was heraldry born to my assorted, but logically related, hobbies.

After studying a country's history and geographical location my next step was to learn something of its

people and customs. Stamps gave me these through their pictures of natives and their costumes and houses. Industrial and agricultural products, historical buildings, and scenic views I found, to be shown on most countries' stamps, also. These helped me to visualize the country I was "visiting" and to understand its way of living and its historical background. Stamps bearing portraits of the country's famous artists and scientists were responsible for my reading biographies about them. In traveling through Denmark the stamps showing Hans Christian Andersen and Bertel Thorvaldsen caused me to read biographies about these two famous men; one a writer and one a sculptor. I spent several pleasant hours with them.

Of course, to read some travel books became imperative, also to collect pictures of the country I was "visiting". These I obtained from the second-hand book-shops' travel magazines, or from kind-hearted travel agency officials, or, when possible, from snapshots taken in that country.

Quite a merry-go-round, I confess, but isn't it obvious that it was both natural and logical in its development? Your interests may lead you astray from your original hobby, or rather, lead you to further branches of the same hobby for they are all "brothers under the skin". Therein lies the chief charm of hobbies, I believe: that they make you realize how closely related many of life's various interests are.

—O—

Notes on Chinese Money

The invention of paper money was preceded by two forerunners previous to the Chinese invention of paper. In the year 119 B.C. Emperor Wu Ti issued parchment documents to which a monetary value was attached and during the reign of Emperor Wang Mang (8 to 23 A.D.) fiat moneys supported by metals in the government treasury were circulated.

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In 807 Emperor Hsien Tsung circulated for a short time fei chin or "flying money" which is said to be the first paper money in the world. During the reign of Emperor Chen Tsung (908-1004) notes for 1,000 cash redeemable in three years were produced. These notes may be considered interest bearing bonds as

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PAUL SLOSSON

1928 Cedar Lake Blvd., Minneapolis 5, Minn.

they were discounted approximately fifteen per cent.

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Printing of national currency was started by the first emperor of the Sung Dynasty and lasted for four centuries under fairly stable conditions. Hung Wu, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty placed currency on a firm basis by decreasing printing and by having a storage of metal in the treasury.

The Shekel

The shekel was originally a weight. The first form in which money was used by the Jews, and by all other nations of which we have any knowledge, was the pieces without any regular shape or any marks or devices upon them. Precious metals passed by weight. Thus it is said of the purchase made by Abraham of the cave and field of Machpelah, "And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron; and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current with the merchant." Gen. xliii. 16.

The weight of a shekel was a little less than one-half an ounce troy. The term "current with the merchant" probably refers to the purity of the

COIN BARGAINS

5 Diff. large 1c @ \$1; 9 diff. 2c; 1893 1c @ 50c; 1817 2c; 1857 large eagle @ 25c; 1863 1c @ 15c; 1885 1c @ 25c; 1913 1c @ 15c; 1915 1c @ 15c; 1916 1c @ 15c; 1917 1c @ 15c; 1918 1c @ 15c; 1919 1c @ 15c; 1920 1c @ 15c; 1921 1c @ 15c; 1922 1c @ 15c; 1923 1c @ 15c; 1924 1c @ 15c; 1925 1c @ 15c; 1926 1c @ 15c; 1927 1c @ 15c; 1928 1c @ 15c; 1929 1c @ 15c; 1930 1c @ 15c; 1931 1c @ 15c; 1932 1c @ 15c; 1933 1c @ 15c; 1934 1c @ 15c; 1935 1c @ 15c; 1936 1c @ 15c; 1937 1c @ 15c; 1938 1c @ 15c; 1939 1c @ 15c; 1940 1c @ 15c; 1941 1c @ 15c; 1942 1c @ 15c; 1943 1c @ 15c; 1944 1c @ 15c; 1945 1c @ 15c; 1946 1c @ 15c; 1947 1c @ 15c; 1948 1c @ 15c; 1949 1c @ 15c; 1950 1c @ 15c; 1951 1c @ 15c; 1952 1c @ 15c; 1953 1c @ 15c; 1954 1c @ 15c; 1955 1c @ 15c; 1956 1c @ 15c; 1957 1c @ 15c; 1958 1c @ 15c; 1959 1c @ 15c; 1960 1c @ 15c; 1961 1c @ 15c; 1962 1c @ 15c; 1963 1c @ 15c; 1964 1c @ 15c; 1965 1c @ 15c; 1966 1c @ 15c; 1967 1c @ 15c; 1968 1c @ 15c; 1969 1c @ 15c; 1970 1c @ 15c; 1971 1c @ 15c; 1972 1c @ 15c; 1973 1c @ 15c; 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WANTED

CIGARETTE CARDS WANTED: Highest prices paid for old cigarette baseball cards issued about 1910 by Sweet Caporal, Old Mills, Remly, Obaka, Re-cruits, etc.—Paul Masser, 15860 Prest, Detroit, Mich. o126581

GOOD PRICES PAID for old iron toys. Earl Romey, 209 Jersey, Bluffton, Ind. m12233

AUTOGRAPHS WANTED: Past and present celebrities. Describe fully. State price.—Dr. Kronovet, 75 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. n125111

WANTED: Large figures of soldiers or groups of soldiers in metal. Any nation or period.—"Young", R. D. No. 1, Morris Plains, N. J. m126121

CIGARETTE TOBACCO CARDS. All items advertising or issued by Tobacco Companies.—Charles Bray, East Bangor, Penna. m12420

ADVERTISING: Accumulation of business correspondence, invoices, trade cards, catalogues from industrial and business concerns before 1890. Send for want list.—I. Warshaw, 752 West End Avenue, New York 25, N. Y. m126231

STEREOSCOPE VIEWS bought.—G. L. Howe, M. D., 924 Clover St., Rochester 10, N. Y. m13042

OLD GOLD RINGS, bridgework, gold teeth, spectacles, watches, sterling silver, etc. Prompt remittance.—G. W. Noyes, 273 Prospect, Willimantic, Conn. m13095

OLD POSTCARDS, Advertising Cards, Scrap Books and accumulations.—Lyon Hobby Mart, Box 63, Hartford, Conn. m13042

WANTED: California, Nevada, all other Western states. Any historical material. Books, broadsides, photos, letters, diaries, posters, early newspapers, theatre programs, daguerreotypes, trade cards, anything else. Argonaut, 236 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif. a128402

COACH, STUDENT, G.W.T.W. hanging and hand figure lamps, cester bottles and 3 or 4 bottle stands, pickle castles, sugars with spoon racks, syrups, chafing dishes, coffee and tea pots, powder. Music boxes, flint lock guns, powder flasks, shot horns, cuckoo clocks, banjo. Will buy anything priced favorably. Describe well. Quote. No stamps.—Hildebrands, 76 Calhoun, Charleston 11, S. C. a149001

Old transportation tokens wanted; esp. horsecar, bridge, vulcanite, etc. Please describe and give price.—J. M. Coffee, Box 334, New Haven, Conn. m134405

WANTED: Old-time playing marbles. Large glass agates, etc. Will buy, trade or sell.—C. E. Long, 219 Randall Rd., Aurora, Ill. m13023

MILITARY MEDALS wanted, also Decorations, enameled orders. All countries.—Kenneth Lez, 423 Security Bldg., Cleveland 3, Calif. s128501

OCCUPATIONAL shaving mugs. Collector will pay fair market price for mugs with pictures of occupation or sporting views. Condition of the mug is not as important as interesting picture.—Anselm Frankel, Midway Groves, Sarasota, Fla. s12922

THIMBLES WANTED: I collect the usual and unusual. What do you have? Please write me postage furnished.—Mrs. W. E. Kamstead, 905 W. Meeker St., Kent, Wash. j128271

WANTED: Articles, fixtures, posters, etc., from the old general store around 1900.—J. Hand, 2541 Blaisdel Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. m13493

CIGARETTE CARDS, tobacco ads, trade cards.—Dr. Kurzkro, 9 E. 96th, N. Y. C. N. Y. j62655

OLD SHOES, boots, sandals, footwear, all nations; give age, history, photo or sketches. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 32 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. n12741

STERLING DEMI TASSE souvenir spoons, from Australia, South America, Africa and New Zealand.—Mrs. Edward Lawton, 80 Grosvenor Ave., East Providence 14, R. I. m13483

EVERYTHING HISTORICAL pertaining to Rockford or Winnebago County, Illinois, prior to 1875; also gold coins. Describe and price.—Harry S. Van Dender, Rockford, Ill. m130821

CANES: Must be unusual in design, material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 32 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. n12741

DESOTO HOTEL, Interested in old pictures, news paper clippings, riverboats, etc., pertaining to Galena, Illinois. Describe and price.—Virginia Carroll, Hotel Desoto, Galena, Ill. a128021

WILL PAY TOP CASH for old record players with horns. Also want cylinder records.—C. A. Duncan, 347 E. Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena, Calif. a13483

WANTED: Indoor shutters, like the rough. State measurements and price.—Mrs. Hall Smith, 217 Woodlawn, Topeka, Kansas. m11631

GOLF CLUBS WANTED

OLD GOLF CLUBS: Must be pre-1900.—Bob Woodruff, 37-51 76th St., Long Heights, N. Y. m13882

FOR SALE

DO YOU HAVE any flower print you want copied in oil? If so, write Hill Country Art School, 407 W. Main, Fredericksburg, Tex.—Also paint originals to fit any frame. m13084

MINIATURES carved to order, of wood, ivory, Wyoming jade or other materials. (Broken articles, large or small, repaired).—Herman Anslinger, 321 S. C. Ralph, Spokane, Washington. m13004

500 GUMMED LABELS, printed 3 lines, 12 words or less, 3ac Extra lines 15c.—Hunziker, Box 725-HP, Minneapolis, Minn. m13023

EMBOSSFOLD BUSINESS CARDS ad direct profit to your hobby. 1,000 blue/black ink, seven lines, \$3.50; 1,000 \$4.50. Samples.—Midwest Embossing, Box 999-H, Wichita 1, Kansas. m13004

HANKS OLD FLAX for flax wine, \$1.50. Inner rolls, old wool for wool wine, \$1.50. 14 lb. old buttons, \$1.50.—Rosa M. Blodgett, Barton, Vt. a12009

RARE ANTIQUE BUTTON collection, app. 8000. All kinds 18 years collecting, reasonable.—Box 137, Gardiner, Maine. m13652

LONG STEER HORNS, mounted, 4 1/2 to 6", \$35 to \$100. Or write exchange for guns, Indian Relics, antiques.—Paul Summers, Stamford, Tex. m13233

IVORY HANDCARVED snuff box, 1 1/4", \$2. Ivory perfume blade penknife, 2 1/4", \$1. Ivory steel inhaler rosebud, \$1. Elephant cocktail pins, dozen, \$1. Allow 3 months for delivery.—Motiwal, Third Bhoiwada, 35H, Bombay 2, India. m136801

PHOTOGRAPHIC reproductions from Brady's Civil War originals: Pres. Lincoln and General Officers in Camp; Capt. Cluster and Dr. Washington, a Confederate Prisoner and His Slave; Monitor and Officers aboard. Send for complete list. Stereoscopic reproductions from Brady's original Civil War stereoscopic views, 50 photographs and stereoscopic views, 50 cents each, \$5 per doz, plus postage, no stamps accepted.—Roy Mable, Box 1202, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. a129004

CIGARETTE & Tobacco Cards. Send for my lists.—Charles Bray, East Bangor, Pa. a12233

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HOBBIES

RIL

The Magazine For Collectors

1951



CHICK-N-EGG COLLECTION (See Page 116)

HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

1006 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

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APRIL, 1951

Vol. 56, Number 2

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NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

to the machination of our busy life—our senses—hearing, seeing, touching—have become so machinated as to occupy keeping the madding things they have but scant time to do pleasurable pursuits. Ears are used to gossip, rather than to the harmony, nose busy keeping other's affairs, eyes on the street for death-dealing autos. Sensing the necessity of mental rest as physical relaxation, has found a new sense, the numismatic sense. This sense is possessed and used only by collectors of old

coins are always money, but is not always old coins. Money is hard cash; old coins are warm, valuable. The numismatic sense forms the miserly, acquisitive for gold into the charitable gift of money. One with a numismatic sense sees in old coins, not sordidly, but the autobiography of the world. In viewing his old coins he finds himself in meditation, becomes one with the hurly-burly world. He, then, enjoys peaceful relaxation of mind and body, a sure cure for nervousness. Exercise common sense by acquiring a numismatic

collector does his share towards advertising his wares active collectors will double during the coming year. People are becoming more and more coin-minded; a little help from each good-wisher will help a lot.

oOo

Numismatics is not political but it has had its effects on politics. It is numismatics that furnished the emblem for the Democratic party. Everyone is familiar with the Jackson hard time tokens. One of the most familiar tokens has a jackass on it topped with the words Roman Firmness. The Jackass was, so states an eminent numismatist, typical of Jackson's firmness (stubbornness the Whigs called it) and it has been the emblem of the democratic party ever since.

This same eminent authority in a paper read before a coin club claims that one of these hard times tokens is responsible for our present well intentioned abbreviation "O K", although at the time it was born it was sarcasm. He says "A scarce token in both copper and brass with bust of Van Buren is inscribed 'The sober second thoughts of the people are O K'", explaining that O K on Jackson's official papers was an abbreviation of "Orl Korrekt".

The tokens served a dual purpose, a substitute for coins and political propaganda.

The Democratic party seems to have a monopoly on numismatic usage. The political canards, Bryan Dollars, are as much sought for as are the Jackson tokens.

oOo

There was an old man in Hoboken who was almost financially broken; he tried to recoup by practicing dupe, and now all he has left is a token.

oOo

Coin collectors should delve through grandma's trinket trunk. If you are the right kind of grandchild she will no doubt be glad to endow you with her treasured heirlooms. The following news item emphasizes the value of trunk searching:—Mrs. Belle Wilson Hill, 87 years old, who died Friday at her home had an interesting historical collection, including the first Confederate \$20 bill.

The things that go for the making of a successful coin club are too numerous to mention, too well known to require enumerating. Stress should be laid on the things that make for the deterioration of a club, the things that should be avoided. A club, above all things, should be collector dominated and influenced. A meeting should be a gathering of the clan, not a coin market. Officers should be chosen for their well known ability to do things and to get things done, not for their gift of gab. The experienced members should be free with their advice. The routine work of the meetings should be as brief as possible to not bore the audience which is more interested in the ensuing display of coins, social contacts and the enjoyment of the auction. The routine work should not be a vehicle for officers to exploit their brief authority by showing off to bored listeners. Officers should be judged by what they do not what they say; they should not be apart from, but a part of the membership; they should mix and consult with, not remain aloof from and try to dominate the rank and file. An official title does not superhumanize the man, the man should attempt to elevate the title. Make the meetings a fete, not a frost, and it will follow as night the day, the members will make the club a success.

oOo

Balance and counter-balance; peck of trouble and a barrel of fun. The fun has it. It is worth a peck of trouble to have a barrel of fun. The barrel of fun you get out of collecting coins is worth the peck of trouble you encounter.

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ping, so, out of modesty-preservation, the big cart-wheels gave way to dollar-bills. It is now just as safe for grand-dad to hope his hopeful with a promise of the first silver dollar he finds in circulation, or the first green-back he sees hanging on a clothes line. When man quiescently surrendered his right to be suspended he gave up his silver too.

"It is not so much the length of the step, as the direction." A large collection of miscellaneous coins and duplicated dates is not preferable to a smaller collection of selected coins. A lot of bally-hoo about unfindable rarities is not as valuable reading as a shorter article on some important phase of numismatics.

oOo

There was a man in our town who thought him wondrous wise, he paid a big price for a coin and thought he had a prize; but when he found the coin was bunk he cried with might and main, and said from now I'll use my eyes and not get fooled again.

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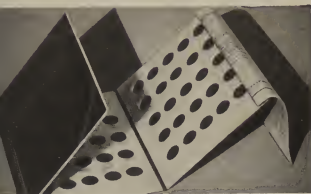
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a number of old coins. One dollar in paper, No. 338906, by Hall & Seller in Philadelphia; it has circles of the thirteens joined, is in fair condition, also have a half dollar, 1820, silver, quarters, dollars, half dollar cents, three cent pieces, Scar Shaeffer, Ohio

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Question

A cousin of mine has a gold quarter dated 1855. Would like to know the approximate value. — J. L. Hibbard, Connecticut

Answer

There are many counterfeits of those Pioneer California gold coins of small denomination but if yours is genuine, it should be worth around \$2. to \$2.50 in fine condition or better condition.—C. F.

oOo

Question

I have been told to write you to see if you could tell me if there is any value in a dollar bill I have, dated 1899. There is an error in position of the engraving, the plate being up side down. Where you look at one side up right, and turn it over the other is up side down. I was told there was only 73 of them made. — Mrs. Grace Cyphers, New Jersey

Answer

Without question your dollar bill with upside down reverse is of premium value, but I do not believe anyone would know how many were printed that way. The condition of the note would determine its value.—C. F.

—O—

Numismatic Thoughts

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 130)

Miser - misery - miserable. Don't be miserly. Don't keep your coins to yourself; take them out and show them; let others enjoy them. Don't hoard your low priced duplicates; give them to youngsters so as to start them on the road to collectivity. Don't be miser, miserly or miserable.

You will find poor collection coins . . . often holed ones . . . in every collection. A coin collector just will not spend an old coin even though it is in premiumless condition. A real collector stands in respectful awe of old coins. Everyday-money is to spend, to pass along, but old coins are something apart, something to guard and protect, something more akin to a trust than to actual ownership. An owner feels he is merely holding his collection in trust for posterity, and the cherished hope of every collector is that, when he is called to his reward, one of his heirs will respect his love and affection for his coin pals and "keep his coin family together." A family man is a kindly man, and a man with a coin family is always kindly, whether married or single, childless or childful, and that accounts for the congeniality amongst fellow collectors; it is "one family man to another family man."

oOo

"A man without a wife is like a house without a roof," also a man without a hobby is like a man without a wife. A wife without a coin collecting husband—well she just doesn't know what a good thing she missed. A house with a good roof, a good wife, and a good numismatic husband makes an ideal home.

A non-collector attends a club meeting or hears a discourse between old timers and decides there are too many angles to the numismatic hobby, too much to learn, too many different phases to master, too many coins to collect. This should not deter you, start at the bottom, take one thing at a time, the others will follow in natural order, just as your progress was made from kindergarten to high school. As Edgar Linton said, "When we begin to act we shall find a way to further action . . . the way ahead will open up as we go, as with a man down a railroad track."

oOo

Don't lecture a youngster on what coins to collect and how to collect them; he has his own peculiar choice and method. Don't hamper his natural juvenile bent with matured instructions. Just caution to beat old man Friction on the draw and not ruin perfectly good coins with too much scrubbing and too little segregation; advise him to place his coins in envelopes as is. If he lets slip a chance to secure a rarity, or to dispose of one, he has a life time to retrieve, but if a coin be ruined by friction, then all the king's horses and all the king's men can't make that ruined coin good again.

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\$640 PAID WEST VIRGINIAN for Gold Coins. Ship now. Prompt cash.—Willard, 6719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. ap3644

When Moving . . .

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Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

through her city, as tradition described, "Pro bono publico." Coats of Arms were depicted on reverses. A portrait of John of appeared on a Lancaster half of 1792, and one token, 1794, inscribed "Loyal Suffolk Yeomanry, Liberty, Loyalty and Properly, 1794" and "God Save the King and Constitution." St. Bevois, Hampton, issued a "promissory penny" in 1791.

In Harvey, of Norwich, issued a depicting a loom being operated. River Thames and Severn Canal, Bridges, and sailing vessels shown in other designs. One proudly commemorated the Bridge at Coalbrookdale, 1792, Anno 1770. Span 100 feet. Sydney bridge provided a modern ast. Whaling was represented on

a token issued by "I. Fowler & Co., London, Whale Fishery, 1794, depicting a spouting whale being attacked by a boat crew. A mail coach and four was shown on another half-penny, and a good representation of a camel on a token of M. Lambe & Son, Tea, Coffee and Spice dealer, of Bath, 1794. Birds, beasts and insects were all used in the designs—storks, deer, bees and fish being prominent. Portraits included the famous Sir Isaac Newton and "Earl Howe and the Glorious First of June." Political slogans included "More Trade and Fewer Taxes" and in another design around a large bottle. "Success to Old England." One token issued in England as late as 1812 stated "A pound note for 240 tokens given by John Bishop & Co., Cheltenham."

A Bath and Somersetshire Bank

Ltd. token was interesting in view of the fact that Milsom Street, whence it was issued, was formerly inhabited exclusively by chimney sweeps, and later every house was used as a bank.

The paper was discussed briefly by Professor Rankine Brown, who stated that the calling-in of private copper tokens in England was in later years due in part to the contravention of the Truck Act. Even the Bank of England had found it necessary, in 1804, to issue silver tokens as coins, in the absence of official issues. One such coin was inscribed "Five shillings" and "One Dollar." Mr. Johannes Andersen discussed token issues in New Zealand, and Mr. Allan Sutherland briefly quoted from an article by Harwood Frost, Chicago, on "Provincial Copper Coinage," George III" (page 159, Numismatist, 1934).

Hans Schulman Announces Important Sale.



ANCIENT COINS, both Roman and Greek, from the **J. Pierpont Morgan** collection, rarities consigned by the celebrated New York numismatist **Wayte Raymond**, Spanish-American series from the **Howard Gibbs** collection of Pittsburgh, and many other fine consignments will make up an important public auction sale to be held

April 26th, 27th and 28th

at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Other series included in this sale, which will be a true, unrestricted auction, are **CHINESE RARITIES** from the **W. Tracey Woodward** collection, coins from the estate of **Max Schulman** of Amsterdam, Holland, United States coins, medals, and tokens from the estate of **B. G. Johnson** of St. Louis, and an estimated \$10,000 worth of gold coins which are to be sold under all circumstances, as per instructions from the consignors.

A well illustrated catalog is now in preparation and will be available to the collectors about February 1st. For information about this important auction sale, write to Mr. Schulman at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE MART

Rates: 8c per word;
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WANTED

CIGARETTE CARDS WANTED: Highest prices paid for old cigarette base-ball cards issued about 1910 by Sweet Caporal, Old Mills, Remly, Obaks, Reurits, etc.—Paul Masser, 15860 Prest, Detroit, Mich. o12651

GOOD PRICES PAID for old iron toys. Earl Romey, 209 Jersey, Bluffton, Ind. my12233

AUTOGRAPHS WANTED: Past and present celebrities. Describe fully, State price.—Dr. Kronover, 75 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh12511

WANTED: Large figures of soldiers or groups of soldiers in metal. Any nation or period.—"Young," R. D. No. 1, Morris Plains, N. J. my12612

CIGARETTE TOBACCO CARDS. All items advertising or issued by Tobacco Companies.—Charles Bray, East Bangor, Penna. my124201

ADVERTISING: Accumulation of business correspondence, invoices, trade cards, catalogues from industrial and business concerns before 1930. Send for want list.—L. Warshaw, 752 West End Avenue, New York 26, N. Y. mh120291

OLD VALENTINES, Rewards of Merit and paper dolls. Highest prices paid for early items in fine condition! Please describe offerings before sending. Sylvan Alton Means, Clark Road, Woodbridge 15, Conn. je3464

LETTERS, any lots before 1930, with or without covers.—Alvin Lohr, Box 724, Hagerstown, Md. mh12069

ALMANACS, STAMPS, covers, coins, correspondence, stereoscopic views, postcards.—Machemer, 2906 Berwick, Baltimore, Md. je3010

WANTED: California, Nevada, all other Western states. Any historical material, Books, broadsides, photos, letters, diaries, posters, early newspapers, theatre programs, daguerreotypes, trade cards, anything else.—Argonaut, 338 Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif. au12402

COACH, STUDENT, G.W.T.W., hanging and hand figure lamps, cester bottles and 3 or 4 bottle stands, pickle casters, augurs with spoon racks, syrups, chafing dishes, coffee and tea pots, odd lids. Music boxes, flint lock guns, powder flasks, shot horns, cuckoo clocks, banjo. Will buy anything priced favorably. Describe well. Quote. No stamps.—Hildebrands, 76 Calhoun, Charleston 11, S. C. ap48091

MILITARY MEDALS wanted, also Decorations, enameled orders. All countries.—Kenneth Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 3, Calif. s12889

WANTED: Rooseveltiana (F. D. R.), books, prints, pamphlets, politicaliana, buttons, statuettes, novelties, song sheets, records, autographs, pictures, etc.—New Deal and N. R. A. Joseph M. Jacobs, 201 N. Wells St. (Suite 1524) Chicago 6, Ill. au65601

DOROTHEA WARREN O'HARA'S enamels for decorating soft china, especially Old Egyptian Turquoise, blue-green, old Chinese pink, translucent white, Unadorned Satsuma.—Mrs. A. C. Nelson, 1403 Knoxville Ave., Peoria 4, Illinois. my3445

OCCUPATIONAL shaving mugs. Collector will pay fair market price for mugs with pictures of occupation or sporting views. Condition of the mug is not as important as interesting picture.—Anselm Frankel, Midway Groves, Sarasota, Fla. je120422

THIMBLES WANTED: I collect the usual and unusual. What do you have? Please write me postage furnished. Mrs. W. E. Ramstead, 905 W. Meeker St., Kent, Wash. j128271

SCRAP BOOK PICTURES, chromolithographs, Book, sheets or loose.—Koehler, 1623 Walnut, Philadelphia, Penna. j63892

CIGARETTE CARDS, tobacco ads, trade cards.—Dr. Kurzrok, P. O. 9638, N. Y. C., N. Y. je6256

OLD SHOES, boots, sandals, footwear, all nations; give age, history, photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 33 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. n12741

WANTED: Old Colorado photographs, passes, timetables, lanterns, broadsides, souvenirs, etc.—Koch, 1115 Bryant Ave., New York 53, N. Y. je3092

ATTENTION Antique Pickers: Please write Collector, 4650 Harris Trail, Atlanta, Georgia. j63892

CANES: Must be unusual in design, material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 33 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. n12741

DESOTO HOTEL. Interested in old pictures, news paper clippings, riverboats, etc., pertaining to Galena, Illinois. Describe and price.—Virginia Carroll, Hotel DeSoto, Galena, Ill. o 90021

WILL PAY TOP CASH for old record players with horns. Also want cylinder records.—C. A. Duncan, 347 E. Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena, Calif. ap3483

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OLD GOLF CLUBS: Must be pre-1900.—Bob Woodruff, 37-51 76th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. my3882

FOR SALE

DO YOU HAVE any flower print you want copied in oil? If so, write — Hill Country Art School, 407 W. Main, Fredericksburg, Tex.—Also paint originals to fit any frame. my3084

MINIATURES carved to order, of wood, ivory, Wyoming Jade or other material. (Broken articles, large or small, repaired).—Hermana Analinger, 320 S. Ralph, Spokane, Washington. je3004

ANCIENT VELLUM Documents, 16th, 17th, 18th Century. Collection from England, priced \$1 up, according to age and condition. Also American documents and autographs. Sample lot \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Carroll Alton Means, Clark Road, Woodbridge 15, Conn. je3065

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HANKS OLD FLAX for flax wheel, \$1.50. Finger rolls, old wool for wool wheel, \$1.50. 14 lb. old buttons, \$1.50. Rosa M. Biedgette, Barton, Vt. au12009

BADGES: All British and Dutch Regiments, \$1 each \$10 dozen, postpaid.—Apfel, 318 E. 49th St., New York 17, N. Y. je3633

FREE BARGAIN COIN LIST.—W. B. Hert, Jr. Sedalia, Mo. ap2061

COLLECT OLD advertising cards, unique & colorful, 1870-90 era. \$5 for \$1. Selected early Revolvers of merit, 10 for \$1. Lists free.—Lyon Hobby Mart, Box 824, Hartford, Conn. je3084

WANTED: Early automobile items, all descriptions, literature, books, magazines, catalogues, instruction pamphlets, photos, others, all years, but before 1930. Also want: name plate emblems, brass oil lamps and bulb holders, auto toys and autographs, etc. before 1920 and any odd or unusual auto items. Please describe items and price wanted. No lot too small or too large. We do not accept unless a large collection. Send list to us.—Harry A. Weisbord, Editor of Automobilia, 6728 Rodman St., Philadelphia 43, Penna. je341

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CIGARETTE & Tobacco Cards. Send for want lists.—Charles Bray, East Bangor, Pa. ap1211

HOBBYISTS ATTENTION! Write for free price list. Salt and pepper shakers, shoes, pitchers, dogs, cats, elephants, horses, bells, vases, pigs, novelty flower vases.—Weinstein's Gift Shoppe, Monro, Ill. ap1011

WITH A LOS ANGELES, California. Postmark on your letters! Make your friends think you are traveling. Endless addressed letters to us. We want singles, 25c. Six for a dollar. Our references: We are advertised nationally as antique button collectors and dealers. We will represent you buying or selling, public auction or personal.—Warren P. Schanze, 1001 W. West Coast Blvd., Barbara Ave., Los Angeles 44, Calif. ap1011

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GALENA, ILLINOIS on Scenic U. S. 20. An interesting old mining town, rich in old architecture and scenic beauty. Attracts many artists, archaeologists and antique collectors. Desoto, modern rooms, extends you to fashioned hospitality. jly30

100 Canes, collected as souvenirs of cities and countries in Europe & America. Wish to sell as collection.—H. P. White, 4436 North Hermita Avenue, Chicago 40, Illinois. ap30

SPECIAL: 2 Cut and polished Turbopaperweights, \$5 postpaid.—Clay Ledyard, Stonecraft, 2126 McKinzie, Waco, Texas. je3011

GHOST TOWN ITEMS: Sun-oclock glass, amethyst to royal purple; gold pins; gold pens; limited odd items; camps of the 60's. Write your interest. Box 84, Smith, Nev. mh120

STEREOSCOPIC view exchange. \$50 views and \$1 for 75 views and no more. We will send you 50 views of our own. Attractive many framed or unframed cards, please.—K. S. Walker, W. 81st St., Los Angeles 45, Calif. je3011

OLD SPINNING WHEEL, \$50. \$50 hanging wall what-not, \$35. Pair wrought iron heart candlesticks. \$20. F. O. Holden Spelman, 12899 Kiling St., North Hollywood, Calif. ap1011

CHAMOIS, first quality, genuine imported seamless. Polishes glassware, windows, autos, furniture, refrigerator, plastics. Quantity discounts. 18x17", \$2.10, postpaid. 18x25", \$3.10. Buy the rug quality 75c yd. Pillow, Tuff foam Latex, sleeping \$6.98 each.—Fokart Hobby Shop, Troy, N. Y. je3011

(See other Mart offerings on page 119)

HOBBIES

MAY, 1951



Illustrated from a Collection of Old Hobnail Glass
(See Page 117)

The Magazine For Collectors

HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

1006 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

O. C. LIGHTNER, *Founder* (1887-1950)

AY, 1951 Vol. 56, Number 3

0 per year in U. S.; (\$4 in Canada, \$4.50 in foreign countries)

oted to the stimulation of the cultural arts.

Sponsors of the Lightner Museum of Hobbies, gift of O. C. Lightner to America's best city, St. Augustine, Fla.

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nsoring World's Antique Mart, in the Lightner Memorial Building, 1006 S. Michigan r, Chicago. There are approximately 50 privately owned shops on the first and ond floors of this building.

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HOBBIES is indexed monthly in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, which is available in most libraries.

NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

any indeed must be the collector of a well filled cabinet of medals. It does not require "complete" or long sequences; each medal is complete in itself. Unlike coins, a medal is struck for a specific use. Coins are general, medals specific. Indian lore, Red-man history are recorded on the medals from him in the early days of our country. Crowning events in almost every age of progress are preserved on coins. Our commemorative coins are being issued for circulation, and properly be termed numismatic coins. What post-graduate courses for students, medals are to be.

Emergency Money

If you wish to learn the political history of a nation, study its history; if you wish to become acquainted with the people of a nation, study its folkways. On the after-the-war emergency money of Germany and Austria, scribbled by the various municipalities and localities, is written the folk-lore, legends and traditions of the people. A monetary collection of the emergency money of Germany and Austria, are in most instances artistic and make a very beautiful collection. They have not been completely censured, but in one collection alone are more than 3000 var-

came to be applied to the entire South.

A Thought on Happiness

Says the Talmud:—"Tis better to have little with content than much with contention; content makes poor men rich and discontent makes rich men poor."

Contentment is found in hobbies. A poor man with a hobby is better off than a rich man without one. Discontentment causes nervousness and nervousness causes more deaths than people imagine. Get a hobby and pursue it. Don't agitate your nervousness, which is merely a polite word for discontentment, with dissipation, but soothe and cure it with a hobby. And the most soothing hobby for rich or poor is the collecting of old coins.

Growth of Our Hobby

The more you poke a coal fire up the bigger blaze 'twill make, the more you poke numismatics up the longer steps 'twill take. Numismatics is now having a great stride. Become a stoker, get a poker and keep the coin fires going; put on more fuel, don't let it cool, keep the fire growing. Numismatic interest is growing "like a house afire". Gird up your loins, fight for your coins, and help them over the top; for otherwise, if you don't advertise, the stride will prove a flop.

From a 51 Years Ago Column

Inquiry among the banks today developed the fact that a government order had been issued recalling the new \$1 bills on account of a misspelled word. The engraver put one "I" only in "tranquility," but the bankers say they think the bill is just as good with one "I" as with two. Who thought of putting such a word on a dollar bill anyway?

It is a safe bet that 99% of the owners of a dollar bill did not see the word, and that 100% of the 99% would not know the word was misspelled. The value of a dollar is in the figure "1", not the letter "I".

"We"

I very distinctly recollect that when I first started to collect I didn't care anything about mints or dates, types or proofs or duplicates; I took them all, just as they came, to

me all coins looked just the same. I tried to see how many I could get and I would be doing that way yet if I hadn't got on to the wile that made my hobby a real worth while. An old collector explained the art, and then and there I got my start of collecting with an aim in view and following my plans right through. I chose my coins with regard to dates, traded off my duplicates; the condition of coins I watched with care, supply and demand all played their share. I pursued the hobby with vim and vigor, the collection kept getting better and bigger, and now I would like to have you know, as I watched it grow and grow, it grew to be a part of me, and it and I are now one "We".

The Difference

It has been said the difference between a coin collector and a numismatist is a collector keeps his coins mixed together in a cigar box, a workshop for old man Friction, while a numismatist keeps his separated in a cabinet. There are other marked differences. A collector counts his coins, a numismatist studies them; a collector aims at mass, a numismatist at class; a collector's ambition is to collect all the coins in the world, a numismatist, knowing this impossible, does type-collecting, representative coin from each country; the collector appraises coins, a numismatist praises them; the collector is a collector only, a numismatist a student; a collector knows what his coins cost him, a numismatist what they stand for.

Philosophy

"The apparel oft proclaims the man" but not always. Many a rare coin is discovered under a coat of tarnish.

oOo

"A large head does not necessarily indicate wisdom. And a large coin collection does not necessarily indicate a good one. It is quality, not quantity, that counts.

oOo

Answering the query as to the most popular and sought after coins I would say the "coigns of vantage" hold first place.

oOo

The money came just in the "nick of time" — naturally, for money occupies a prominent place in the niche of time.

COINS WANTED—Send \$1.00 for our large 48 page Buying Catalog; illustrates all U. S. coins and lists prices paid for every date. Many coins worth \$100 each. —Slabaugh, Box 34H, Artie, W. Va. my1652

WANTED U. S. Gold Coins FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES WE WILL PAY (NO HOLED OR MULTILATED COINS ACCEPTED)

GOLD DOLLARS

1849 to 1857, each	\$ 3.00
1849 to 1857 "U" or "D" Mint, each	4.50
1855 "U" — 1856 "D," each	5.00
1861 — 1862, each	5.00
1860 D — 1861 D, each	65.00
1863 — 1864 — 1865, each	20.00
1870 "S" — "U," each	80.00
1875 — 1878, each	100.00
1878 to 1889, each	5.00

QUARTER EAGLES (\$2.50)

1798 — 1799, each	\$100.00
1797 — 1800, each	175.00
1798 to 1805, each	25.00
1807 — 1808, each	30.00
1809 — 1810, each	25.00
1811 to 1813, each	350.00 to 75.00
1814 to 1822, each	5.00
1823 "U" Mint	\$200.00 to \$500.00
1824 D — 1825 D — 1826 D, each	15.00
1827 "S" — "U," each	250.00
1828 — 65, each "U" Mint	30.00
1868 to 1907, each	5.00
1908 to 1929, each	4.00

THREE DOLLARS (\$3.00)

1854 to 1859, each	\$ 7.00
1854 D — 1859 D, each	25.00
1860 to 1872, each	10.00
1873 — 1874, each	50.00 to 100.00
1875 — 1876, each	100.00 to 150.00
1877 — 1878, each	50.00 to 100.00
1874 to 1878, each	6.50
1879 to 1880, each	1.00

* Proof Only for Maximum Price

HALF EAGLES (\$5.00)

1795 — 1796 Small Eagle	\$ 50.00
1798 Small Eagle	\$2,000.00 to 1,000.00
1795 Large Eagle	250.00 to 500.00
1798 to 1818, each	22.00
1819 — 1820, each	100.00 to 150.00
1821 — 1822, each	350.00 to 450.00
1823 — 1824, each	350.00 to 500.00
1825 to 1826, each	10.00 to 11.00
1827 to 1874, each	1.00 to 1.50
1875 to 1913, each	8.00 to 9.00
1914 to 1929, each	50.00 to 100.00

EAGLES (\$10.00)

1795 — 1796, each	\$ 50.00 to \$ 75.00
1797 Small Eagle	125.00
1798 to 1803, each	100.00 to 200.00
1804 — 1805, each	30.00 to 40.00
1806 to 1807, each	20.00
1808 "U" Mint	300.00
1809 to 1874, each	17.50 to 20.00
1875 to 1876, each	100.00 to 150.00
1877 to 1913, each	17.50 to 20.00
1914 to 1929, each	75.00 to 125.00

DOUBLE EAGLES (\$20.00)

1850 to 1860, each	\$ 42.00
1861 to 1874, each	50.00
1875 to 1880, each	10.00
1881 P. Mint	100.00
1882 P. Mint	100.00 to 150.00
1883 P. Mint	200.00 to 300.00
1884 P. Mint	150.00 to 350.00
1885 P. Mint	75.00 to 150.00
1886 P. Mint	75.00 to 150.00
1887 P. Mint	125.00 to 300.00
1888 to 1889 CC Mints, each	45.00
1890 to 1907, each	40.00
1908 St. Gaudens Numeral	75.00
1909 N.F.W. CONDITION	75.00
1910 to 1920, each	150.00 to 250.00
1921 "S" — "U," each	50.00
1922 "S" — "U," each	50.00
1923 to 1928 P. Mint, each	40.00
1929 "S" — "U," each	50.00
1930 to 1932 "S" — "U," each	50.00
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1870	2.25	2.50	5.00	15.00
1871	2.00	2.50	5.00	15.00
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1874	.75	2.00	4.50	15.00
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Death of Mrs. Wismer

Annie Roberts Wismer, known many numismatists as the wife of late D. C. Wismer, noted collector for many years, passed away on March 16, at her home in Hatfield, Pa. She is survived by a son L. R. Wismer and daughter Mrs. C. E. Osmun.

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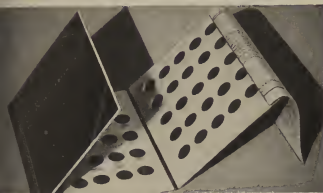
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Follow the rules. Do not take advantage in a friendly swap of coins; do not misinform a less informed collector in order to strike a bargain in a buy; do not try to dominate the club meetings, others are entitled to their opinions and perchance may be right; and you wrong; don't be surprised if members step out into the hall when you are called on to read your accustomed long boring paper, a rehash of plagiarized information.

oOo

You beginners, collecting current coins, cents, nickels and dimes, one of each date, who have caught the hobby germ and have decided to carry on, when the time comes, into the scarcities, you must not worry about your ability to cope with the job of learning the art and advanced collecting. It is borrowed trouble. It is borrowed troubles, not actual ones, that give the most headaches. Do thoroughly the task in hand and you will be all the better prepared to tackle the harder job ahead. Don't shed your clothes before you reach the swimming hole, don't put on your skates until you reach the ice pond. You gulped down oceans of stagnant water learning to swim, you saw myriad of stars before you could cut the figure eight on the ice, but you learned. In the transition from plentiful coins to the scarcities you will be out-swapped, short-changed, slick-dimed, altered, but you will learn, and be the more proficient for the costly schooling.

oOo

Begin at the bottom and work up. Learn the rudiments before venturing into the high priced scarcities. Wade in the shallow water until you learn how to swim. It is better to get your feet wet wading than drown in an immersion. Get your head well soaked with numismatic knowledge before venturing into the deep waters of scarcities. A wader should stay in shallow water and a wax head should avoid the sun.

oOo

There is always some uninformed person cinching his argument with "I betcha this and I betcha that." "A wager is a fool's argument." I betcha he wouldn't recognize an altered date even after an introduction. One provable assertion is worth a hundred guessable betchases.

A coin collection is just as good as the care with which it is assembled. A patch is just as secure as the knot in the thread.

oOo

If the rules of the game do not dove-tail into your code of behavior, it is you, not the rules that are out of step. Fit your behavior into the rules that are out of step. Fit to accommodate your code. Failures cite the rules as alibis for their incompetency. Play the game according to the rules for rules are based on the combined practical experience of all. If you wish to be a member in good standing of the C. C. C.—Coin Collectors' Coterie—(collect curious coins), observe the established rules of the great fraternity.

Many collectors ruefully lament "My children are not interested in old coins; I don't understand it." The chances are ten to one it is your fault, not the children's. You have a big "DON'T TOUCH sign on all your coins and show them to the children only by appointment. What is your reaction to a "keep off the grass" sign in a public park when your "dogs" are dead tired from the hard sidewalk? The "don't touch" sign will give an inferiority antipathy to any child. Instead of showing him your collection, give him a collection of his own to handle. The boy is not interested? Just try him out. You have several duplicates, centless nickels, initialed Lincoln cents, half dimes, large cents, old style dimes, twenty cent pieces; none of them of value and use to you; give them to your boy with no "don'ts" and he will surprise you. You can't make a boy like books by making him read them on a straight back chair and with freshly washed hands; let him sprawl out on the floor on his stomach and turn the pages with jam sticky fingers. Give the boy some old coins that will be no worse for the handling; carefulness will come naturally as the collection grows.

oOo

When a woman says "My husband thinks more of his old coins than he does of me," don't take it literally. It is her synonym for happiness. It means he does not bear the military title of General Nuisance. He is not always in her way, not nervous about the house bothering about what he shall do, not bothering how the furniture is arranged and the pictures hung, not smoking strong cigars and mixing toddies. Instead of a General Nuisance he is a non-combatant. He might more truthfully say "my wife thinks more of my coin collection than she does of me."

oOo

Music is the poetry of the soul, that tempers the discords of mundane existence; laughter is the poetry of thought, that dulls the sharp edges of deep thought and serious conversation. Numismatism is the poetry of our nerve-status, that eases the tautness of the nerve-wracked, that slows intermissions between tasks, that prevents our "going to pieces." Numismatism is poetry, numismatists are bards.

oOo

It is not the few collectors with their \$50,000 collections hidden away in safety boxes that make up the Coin Collectors Coterie of America, but the many collectors with their average collections. Judged by complaints the elites have no monopoly on "happy collections," and with only extreme rarities to seek they are shy on "happy finds." The man with his palmed collection and low "find rate" has nothing on the average collector with his trailered collection and his many "happy-find events."

Happiness and contentment are mental, not monetary products, and the true value of a coin collection is appraised by the thought put into it, not the money spent on it.

Numismatic Ramblings

By HARRY BOSLEY

A certain type of wheat grown in the Genesee Valley of New York early as 1798 is known as "Go Coin." The grain derives this name from its color, which is identical with gold.

oOo

Perhaps the reason our dollars have eagles on them is they're symbolic of swift flight.

oOo

There was the numismatist who liked his new proof coins so well used them as a mirror to shave every morning.

oOo

The trade dollar contains more silver than any other American dollar.

oOo

Among the requirements for coins the reverse side of dollars, half dollars and quarters must bear an eagle. Only dimes, nickels, and pennies, need be Eagle-less.

oOo

Too much hard money, like hard liquor, is hard to carry.

oOo

Money may talk, but the conversation between "Hello" and "Good-bye" can hardly be heard.

oOo

You could buy a pound of butter with a dime dated 1940 in New Mexico, recently. The catch—a popular oleo company is using this novel device to promote the sale of their product.

oOo

Coins may have heads, but they have to use your head in spending them wisely.

oOo

The 1859 and 1860 half-dimes mark the distinction of being the only United States coins that do not carry our nation's identity.

oOo

Ever wonder how your coins went away? Thousands of quarters were lost away, the brassiere way, in Miami, Fla., theft recently.

oOo

The 1928 Philadelphia mint dollar is known as the corner stone dollar. It was primarily issued for corner stone purposes only, but released for general circulation is the shortest of all peace type dollars.

oOo

The peace type dollar is the only United States coin that spells word trust with a "V" in the motto "In God We Trust."

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Money Talks

By WILSON STRALEY

report from Capleville, Tenn., that one Helen Thomas while g a duck bagged by a hunter found a dime bearing the date 2 inside the fowl.

oOo

ot's "History of France" pre-statement concerning the cur-of that country early in the f the Directory (1795), which e of interest to readers of the matic department: "... When rectors were installed at the bourg, they could scarcely find e and a sheet of paper to write orders. The deplorable state of ances corresponded to the ruin ut on the public establishments. hurriedly printing several mill- of new assignments, to supply at he most pressing demands, and

put in circulation while still damp from the national press, the Directory ordered a new forced loan. The assignments were now enormously depreciated, being counted at the rate of two hundred to one. Various plans were tried to raise the credit

oOo

New 'mandats' (orders) were issued, on the pledge of national property as an assigned value; but commercial confidence did not revive, the circulation of the paper money daily became more difficult, and exchange transactions more scandalous; luxury, again appearing, was more shamefully supported by dishonorable means." (Vol. VI, p. 322).

oOo

A glimpse of monetary values 175 years ago may be found in the leading article in "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," date of February, 1859 entitled, "Washington at Morristown During the Winter of 1776-77 and 1778-80." The writer states that a subscription list was passed to secure funds to support a "dancing assembly" for relaxation of the soldiers encamped there, and a sum of some "thirteen thousand and six hundred dollars" was subscribed for the project. The author further states: "My object in mentioning this subscription paper is to throw light on the currency of the day. Here were thirteen thousand and six hundred dollars subscribed to pay the dancing master and tavern-keeper for a few nights' entertainment. Nominally it is up to the extravagance of the modern Fifth Avenue; but if you will examine the advertisements of the day you will obtain light. For instance, here is an old newspaper which publishes 'One thousand continental dollars reward for the recovery of my negro man Tony,' while, in the same paper another man promises to give 'Thirty Spanish milled dollars for the recovery for his mulatto fellow, 'Jack.' The thirty silver dollars were worth as much as one thousand continental dollars. The entire sum subscribed by those thirty-four gentlemen, in 1780, for assembly balls, was not worth more than three hundred silver dollars. Sparks says 'forty paper dollars were worth only one in specie.' In the 'Memorial of the Officers of the Jersey Brigade to the Legislature,' in 1779, they say, 'Four Months' pay of a private will not procure his wretched wife and children a single bushel of wheat. . . . The pay of a Colonel will not purchase the oats for his horse, nor will his whole day's pay procure him a single dinner.' I have seen a letter from General Greene, the Quarter-Master General, to his deputies, and their replies to him, all of which speak of the state of the currency as very nearly worthless. So that, upon the whole, we may admire the brave officers at Morristown, 'this present winter of 1870,' who with 'hungry ruin' staring them in the face, sought to relieve the severities of such a winter with some of the gayer courtesies of fashionable life."

Tale of A Tail

By HARRY BOSLEY

Truth or fiction? It is anyone's guess — but a good story nevertheless. The story of why the change in the die of the 1878 Liberty Head Silver Dollar goes something like this:

It seems as though some one told the mint that Bald Eagles only had seven tail feathers. (The mint was striking silver dollars with eight feathers in the eagle's tail). So they took his word for it and the number of tail feathers were reduced from eight to seven. Perhaps seven is lucky for the eagle, but eight was surely lucky for the collector. An oddity meant a rarity.

So count the tail feathers in the Eagle's tail on your 1878 silver dollars. Those with eight tail feathers are collectors' items.

oOo

Don't cry over past mistakes; don't worry about the lost chances to secure certain coins, bad swaps and poor selections. Let them be a lesson to you and profit by the experience. As Forbes says, "Dwelling on the past doesn't earn a living for today and tomorrow."

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MONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES FRENCH

Commentary on Foreign Coins

It is hard for us to realize, that our ancestors, a century or more ago were used to receiving, and passing again all kinds of Foreign coins during the normal day of business. That is a far cry from today. If someone "passes" us a "foreign" coin now, we feel we have been stuck. In a sense this is true for very few foreign coins of today have the same intrinsic value of ours.

The small coinages issued by us a century or more ago plus the constant use of foreign coins in the Colonies was the reason any coin, whether copper or silver was acceptable, and usually for face value, according to size. As the practice was universal, no one was the loser.

In addition to English shillings, sixpence and the like, one of the most widely known and accepted foreign coins was the ones of Spain, whether coined in her colonies (which the majority were) or in Europe, the two

Real, four Real and eight Real compared very closely to our 25c, and silver dollars up until 1836. With the change in our coinage that at the beginning of the decline in use foreign coins began and Foreign coins still found in circulation decreased in number, and became less and less popular until they were considered a nuisance.

Not until 1856 was this nuisance ended. The unpopularity of the foreign pieces was so great by then it prompted the government to red them by paying for them with special issue of "Flying Eagle" coins. At the time, lines of people used to wait the shiny new cents in exchange for the dirty old foreign silver coins. By the end of 1858, all that was supposed to be redeemed were supposed to be in, and no more foreign coins were thereafter to be accepted in circulation.

A great many of these interesting foreign coins, particularly Spanish

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Liberty Standing Quarter.

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Washington Head Quarter—Starting 1946.

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Barber Half Dollar—1904 to 1915.

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Liberty Standing Half Dollar—Starting 1937.

Franklin Half Dollar.

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Two Cent-Nickel Three Cent—1864 to 1889.

Silver Dollar.

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Canadian Small Cents—Starting 1920.

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Type set collecting, 2 boards, book, holder, for U. S. types, information, \$1.

Handbook on coins, prices dealers pay, 128 pages, fine illus. 75c.

Guidebook, 254 pages, illustrated, catalogue all U. S. coins, much other information about coins, mints, designs, colonial, pioneer gold, mint records, up to date, \$1.50.

Send want list on cents, nickels, dimes, quarters.

ALL POSTPAID!!

SUNFLOWER HOBBY SHOP

Box 794, Wichita, Kansas

FREE WHITMAN CHECK LISTS FOR LATEST COIN LISTS LINCOLN CENTS;

1909 Strb. 1914D, write for prices: 1922 trad 65c; 1905B, Select 1c; 1912B Select 75c; 25c Select 30c; 1922 15c Select 25c; 1912B, 10c Select 15c; 1912B, 1011D, 1912D, 1913B, 1914B, 1915B, 1915D, 1920B, 1913D 8c, 1913B, 1913P, 1913L, 1913R, 1913S, 1913T, 1913U, 1913V, 1913W, 1913X, 1913Y, 1913Z, 1913AA, 1913AB, 1913AC, 1913AD, 1913AE, 1913AF, 1913AG, 1913AH, 1913AI, 1913AJ, 1913AK, 1913AL, 1913AM, 1913AN, 1913AO, 1913AP, 1913AQ, 1913AR, 1913AS, 1913AT, 1913AU, 1913AV, 1913AW, 1913AX, 1913AY, 1913AZ, 1913BA, 1913BB, 1913BC, 1913BD, 1913BE, 1913BF, 1913BG, 1913BH, 1913BI, 1913BJ, 1913BK, 1913BL, 1913BM, 1913BN, 1913BO, 1913BP, 1913BQ, 1913BR, 1913BS, 1913BT, 1913BU, 1913BV, 1913BW, 1913BX, 1913BY, 1913BZ, 1913CA, 1913CB, 1913CC, 1913CD, 1913CE, 1913CF, 1913CG, 1913CH, 1913CI, 1913CJ, 1913CK, 1913CL, 1913CM, 1913CN, 1913CO, 1913CP, 1913CQ, 1913CR, 1913CS, 1913CT, 1913CU, 1913CV, 1913CW, 1913CX, 1913CY, 1913CZ, 1913DA, 1913DB, 1913DC, 1913DD, 1913DE, 1913DF, 1913DG, 1913DH, 1913DI, 1913DJ, 1913DK, 1913DL, 1913DM, 1913DN, 1913DO, 1913DP, 1913DQ, 1913DR, 1913DS, 1913DT, 1913DU, 1913DV, 1913DW, 1913DX, 1913DY, 1913DZ, 1913EA, 1913EB, 1913EC, 1913ED, 1913EE, 1913EF, 1913EG, 1913EH, 1913EI, 1913EJ, 1913EK, 1913EL, 1913EM, 1913EN, 1913EO, 1913EP, 1913EQ, 1913ER, 1913ES, 1913ET, 1913EU, 1913EV, 1913EW, 1913EX, 1913EY, 1913EZ, 1913FA, 1913FB, 1913FC, 1913FD, 1913FE, 1913FF, 1913FG, 1913FH, 1913FI, 1913FJ, 1913FK, 1913FL, 1913FM, 1913FN, 1913FO, 1913FP, 1913FQ, 1913FR, 1913FS, 1913FT, 1913FU, 1913FV, 1913FW, 1913FX, 1913FY, 1913FZ, 1913GA, 1913GB, 1913GC, 1913GD, 1913GE, 1913GF, 1913GG, 1913GH, 1913GI, 1913GJ, 1913GK, 1913GL, 1913GM, 1913GN, 1913GO, 1913GP, 1913GQ, 1913GR, 1913GS, 1913GT, 1913GU, 1913GV, 1913GW, 1913GX, 1913GY, 1913GZ, 1913HA, 1913HB, 1913HC, 1913HD, 1913HE, 1913HF, 1913HG, 1913HH, 1913HI, 1913HJ, 1913HK, 1913HL, 1913HM, 1913HN, 1913HO, 1913HP, 1913HQ, 1913HR, 1913HS, 1913HT, 1913HU, 1913HV, 1913HW, 1913HX, 1913HY, 1913HZ, 1913IA, 1913IB, 1913IC, 1913ID, 1913IE, 1913IF, 1913IG, 1913IH, 1913II, 1913IJ, 1913IK, 1913IL, 1913IM, 1913IN, 1913IO, 1913IP, 1913IQ, 1913IR, 1913IS, 1913IT, 1913IU, 1913IV, 1913IW, 1913IX, 1913IY, 1913IZ, 1913JA, 1913JB, 1913JC, 1913JD, 1913JE, 1913JF, 1913JG, 1913JH, 1913JI, 1913JJ, 1913JK, 1913JL, 1913JM, 1913JN, 1913JO, 1913JP, 1913JQ, 1913JR, 1913JS, 1913JT, 1913JU, 1913JV, 1913JW, 1913JX, 1913JY, 1913JZ, 1913KA, 1913KB, 1913KC, 1913KD, 1913KE, 1913KF, 1913KG, 1913KH, 1913KI, 1913KJ, 1913KK, 1913KL, 1913KM, 1913KN, 1913KO, 1913KP, 1913KQ, 1913KR, 1913KS, 1913KT, 1913KU, 1913KV, 1913KW, 1913KX, 1913KY, 1913KZ, 1913LA, 1913LB, 1913LC, 1913LD, 1913LE, 1913LF, 1913LG, 1913LH, 1913LI, 1913LJ, 1913LK, 1913LL, 1913LM, 1913LN, 1913LO, 1913LP, 1913LQ, 1913LR, 1913LS, 1913LT, 1913LU, 1913LV, 1913LW, 1913LX, 1913LY, 1913LZ, 1913MA, 1913MB, 1913MC, 1913MD, 1913ME, 1913MF, 1913MG, 1913MH, 1913MI, 1913MJ, 1913MK, 1913ML, 1913MN, 1913MO, 1913MP, 1913MQ, 1913MR, 1913MS, 1913MT, 1913MU, 1913MV, 1913MW, 1913MX, 1913MY, 1913MZ, 1913NA, 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1913RW, 1913RX, 1913RY, 1913RZ, 1913SA, 1913SB, 1913SC, 1913SD, 1913SE, 1913SF, 1913SG, 1913SH, 1913SI, 1913SJ, 1913SK, 1913SL, 1913SM, 1913SN, 1913SO, 1913SP, 1913SQ, 1913SR, 1913SS, 1913ST, 1913SU, 1913SV, 1913SW, 1913SX, 1913SY, 1913SZ, 1913TA, 1913TB, 1913TC, 1913TD, 1913TE, 1913TF, 1913TG, 1913TH, 1913TI, 1913TJ, 1913TK, 1913TL, 1913TM, 1913TN, 1913TO, 1913TP, 1913TQ, 1913TR, 1913TS, 1913TT, 1913TU, 1913TV, 1913TW, 1913TX, 1913TY, 1913TZ, 1913UA, 1913UB, 1913UC, 1913UD, 1913UE, 1913UF, 1913UG, 1913UH, 1913UI, 1913UJ, 1913UK, 1913UL, 1913UM, 1913UN, 1913UO, 1913UP, 1913UQ, 1913UR, 1913US, 1913UT, 1913UU, 1913UV, 1913UW, 1913UX, 1913UY, 1913UZ, 1913VA, 1913VB, 1913VC, 1913VD, 1913VE, 1913VF, 1913VG, 1913VH, 1913VI, 1913VJ, 1913VK, 1913VL, 1913VM, 1913VN, 1913VO, 1913VP, 1913VQ, 1913VR, 1913VS, 1913VT, 1913VU, 1913VV, 1913VW, 1913VX, 1913VY, 1913VZ, 1913WA, 1913WB, 1913WC, 1913WD, 1913WE, 1913WF, 1913WG, 1913WH, 1913WI, 1913WJ, 1913WK, 1913WL, 1913WM, 1913WN, 1913WO, 1913WP, 1913WQ, 1913WR, 1913WS, 1913WT, 1913WU, 1913WV, 1913WW, 1913WX, 1913WY, 1913WZ, 1913XA, 1913XB, 1913XC, 1913XD, 1913XE, 1913XF, 1913XG, 1913XH, 1913XI, 1913XJ, 1913XK, 1913XL, 1913XM, 1913XN, 1913XO, 1913XP, 1913XQ, 1913XR, 1913XS, 1913XT, 1913XU, 1913XV, 1913XW, 1913XX, 1913XY, 1913XZ, 1913YA, 1913YB, 1913YC, 1913YD, 1913YE, 1913YF, 1913YG, 1913YH, 1913YI, 1913YJ, 1913YK, 1913YL, 1913YM, 1913YN, 1913YO, 1913YP, 1913YQ, 1913YR, 1913YS, 1913YT, 1913YU, 1913YV, 1913YW, 1913YX, 1913YY, 1913YZ, 1913ZA, 1913ZB, 1913ZC, 1913ZD, 1913ZE, 1913ZF, 1913ZG, 1913ZH, 1913ZI, 1913ZJ, 1913ZK, 1913ZL, 1913ZM, 1913ZN, 1913ZO, 1913ZP, 1913ZQ, 1913ZR, 1913ZS, 1913ZT, 1913ZU, 1913ZV, 1913ZW, 1913ZX, 1913ZY, 1913ZZ.

U. S. G. or better, others average.

UNC. LINCOLNS: 1st different date mint \$1.

1st different date mint \$1.00 to 1900 15c silver \$1.

1850 50c; 1858 20c; 1860 to 1900 7c nickel \$1.

1860 to 1900 7c nickel \$1.00 to 1900 7c nickel \$1.00.

1857, 1858 S. L. 40c; 1863, 1864, 1870 S.

other Indian Cents please send your want.

JEFFERSON NICKELS: 1800 to 1800 15c silver \$1.

BUFFALO & LIBERTY NICKELS: Send w.

ROOSEVELT DIMES, Unc., to 1949 P R D.

MERCURY DIMES: 1910, write for prices.

1912D, 1912B, 1912B, 1913 P S D 35c; w.

date 50c.

WASHINGTON QUARTERS: 1932B, 1932D.

other dates to 1949 P D inc. 50c.

MORGAN & S. L. QUARTERS: Send w.

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS: 1948 P D, 19.

Uncirculated 50c, each coin.

MORGAN & S. L. HALF DOLLARS: Send w.

OTHER COINS: 1c to dollars, send want.

WHITMAN TYPE COIN FOLDER, complete.

COIN RECORDERS: pocket size, price \$1.

COIN ENVELOPES: 1000 2x2, brown, price.

THE COIN RECORDER—BLUFFTON.

(Since 1941)

INDIAN CENTS

Do you collect them?

Here is a profitable

... finish that coin

while you can.

Be the first in your neighborhood to collect

a collection; show it to your friends, they

will be amazed and wonder how you ever

Yes! We can help you on your stamp

INDIAN CENTS is one of the most

largest.

Send us your name and address to

receive our latest price list, ours is

HANSON'S COIN SHOP

1326 Main St., Kans. City

ed are still about, however, so all were redeemed, and we frequently come across specimens in beautiful condition. While they are called "foreign coins" from a numismatic standpoint, I believe they should be listed among our regular United States issues for, to be sure, they were used here. We list the Colonial foreign issues so why these? Hibernia coins, originally used for use in Ireland were shipped to the Colonies in the early 18th century for use here when Ireland refused to accept them from England. Many of the Washington cents and pennies were coined in England, but were designed for use here.

Change in Values

One forgets as time goes on, how coins can appreciate in value. I can remember, about twelve years ago, buying a proof nickel of 1871 for \$.50. Now that same nickel will most likely bring around \$.65.

I sold a 1794 silver dollar in fine condition in 1939 for \$165. \$400 is the figure it would bring today!

Around 1940 I remember purchasing from a wholesale dealer, fifty dollars all dated from 1795 to 1800, all fine to extremely fine and a variety of dates it was. I paid \$1.00 a piece! Wish I had them now for the same coins could bring a \$15 to \$50 apiece.

A Western dealer about 1941 offered me 100 Trade dollars, all dated 1812 in very fine to uncirculated condition (I believe he had just received them from China)—\$75 for the lot. These coins today bring from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each!

I sold a Grant with Star in 1935 for \$10 and thought that coin had really gone up in value. \$50 is what I have to pay today.

1936 proof sets when they came out, for \$1.82 per set, value today,

one of our first auction sales a 1911 proof cent of 1877 brought an astonishingly high price of \$13.10!

Whitman Folding Coin Boards

collections: Indian, Lincoln pennies; Liberty, Jefferson nickels; Seated Liberty, Morgan, 1877, Roosevelt dimes, quarters, halves, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, 1¢. Also offer Whitman's 7th Edition Handbook for U. S. Coins, containing premium prices paid for valuable coins. See new 8th Edition, 75¢. Also Whitman's "Guidebook of U. S. Coins," pages of prices, illustrations, coin information, postpaid.

PAUL SLOSSON

Cedar Lake Blvd., Minneapolis 5, Minn.

Brilliant Mint Condition

Commemorative Half Dollars make a beautiful collection. Columbia, \$1; Stone Mountain or Roanoke Island, \$1.35 each; Pilgrimage, Oregon, Texas, \$1. Long Island, Arkansas, \$1 each; Cleveland, \$1. All other Comm. Half Dollars and large size of U. S. copper, nickel, silver, gold coins at prices. Illustrated lists for stamp.

JO JOHNSON - East Halden 12, Maine

The catalogue value today is \$65. Here are some other interesting values from the same early Auction: 1873 two cents proof \$11.30, catalogue today \$50.00.

1877 Twenty Cent piece. Brilliant proof \$10.25. Catalogue today \$50.

1799 Gold \$10, \$28.25, Catalogue today \$75.

Does it pay to collect coins? I'll say it does.

When dealing in coins one receives many, many inquiries as to coin's values. Everyone who has an old battered coin, whether foreign or American immediately jumps to the conclusion that the piece, due to its awful condition is of great value. It is unfortunate that all these old timers couldn't be great rarities for I feel the disappointment felt by thousands of people everyday throughout the country who are told their coin is of little or no value helps to dampen the ardor and thrill one gets when finding an old piece. And this in turn may tend to make many prospective collectors turn away from the hobby.

We cannot hope to do anything about the situation, cannot make the pieces rare or valuable, for there are too many such coins floating around. There is one thing that can be done, however, and that is not to belittle the coin. No matter how badly battered or worn or common the piece is, I think it better to belittle the idea of stressing its monetary or cash value and emphasize, in the eyes of the owner, its historic and numismatic value, for we must remember, that coin collecting does not necessarily mean collecting coins that are of tremendous value. Any coin is a potential start to a coin collection, and once such a collection is started we have secured another recruit to the hobby, and that is what counts.

I am well acquainted with a coin collector who in my opinion is one of the most ardent numismatists I know, and all he is interested in acquiring are coins of the most common type. If a piece is of great value, he passes it up. Still he has thousands of coins, and has spent many hundreds of hours, researching, reading up, finding out about pieces that hitherto were not well known. In fact, the knowledge he has brought to light about remote pieces is such as to be a real donation to the study of numismatics. While it is

fun to collect dates, research and study to my way of thinking is the real thrill achieved from numismatics. Therefore, I say, when one inquires about a common piece, do not say it is valueless, might as well throw it away. Forget its value, give the inquiring party a brief history, where it came from who had it coined, and enlighten the party on anything you may know about the coin's historic significance. This is impressive and pleasing to the owner, and who knows, you may have started another coin collector. Crusading for new collectors is the backbone of our hobby, whether one be a dealer or a collector and we all should do as much as possible to secure recruits.

Coin Thieves

About one of the worst things a thief can steal is a coin collection. Coins attract too much attention. First, to "pass" such a collection would arouse suspicion for most people would not be acquainted with such rarities in circulation, in fact many would refuse to accept them, even at face value.

As all dealers and most collectors are notified as soon as a theft occurs throughout the United States, to offer the collection for sale to any of them would be a risk.

Disposing of the collection through some dealer of questionable character might be possible, but if any coins are contained in the collection that have individual characteristics, or groups of coins that are suspiciously like lists of coins reported as stolen would immediately cause investigation.

Also value of stolen collection would be a mere drop in the bucket to the value of the collection, for anything so ill gained would never bring anywhere near what its true value was. A "\$10,000" coin collection might very probably have a face value of \$250, and that would be the amount a thief would probably get for his robbery.

Stealing through the mail is equally difficult for the United States Post Office maintains Post Office inspectors in all parts of the country. If you have lost coins through mail correspondence notify the inspector from the post office from where you received the correspondence. But be sure you have the envelope used to contact you as this is their proof of mailing.

CHARLIE FRENCH says—

We're practically sold out with an inventory of only \$500 in coins. Needing stock so badly, won't our friends offer us their duplicates or coins they no longer wish to keep?

FRENCH'S

20 State Street,

Troy, New York

Numismatic Dealers and Auctioneers since 1932

ADO

WANTED

(Continued from preceding page)

MILITARY MEDALS wanted, also Decorations, decorated orders. All countries. —Reinhold Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 3, Calif. s128391

WANTED: Rooseveltiana (F. D. R.), books, prints, pamphlets, postcards, buttons, statuettes, novelties, song sheets, records, autographs, pictures, etc. Also New Deal and N. B. A. —Joseph M. Jacobs, 201 N. Wells St. (Suite 1524) Chicago 6, Ill. au56501

DOROTHEA WARREN O'HARA'S enamels for decorating soft china, especially Old Egyptian Turquoise, blue-green, old Chinese pink, Warren's white. Undecorated Satsuma. —Mrs. A. C. Nelson, 1403 Knoxville Ave., Peoria 4, Illinois. my3445

OCCUPATIONAL shaving mugs. Collector will pay fair market price for mugs with pictures of occupation or sporting views. Condition of the mug is not as important as interesting picture. —Anselm Frankel, Midway Groves, Sarasota, Fla. jcl29422

THIMBLES WANTED: I collect the usual and unusual. What do you have? Please write me postage furnished. —Mrs. W. E. Hamstead, 905 W. Meeker St., Kent, Wash. jcl23271

SCRAP BOOK PICTURES, chromolithographs, Book, sheets or loose. Koehler, 1623 Walnut, Philadelphia, Penna. jcl3802

CIGARETTE CARDS, tobacco ads, trade cards. —Dr. Kurzkro, 9 E. 96th, N. Y. C., N. Y. jcl2586

OLD SHOES, boots, sandals, footwear, all nations; give age, history, photo or sketch. Describe fully. —B. W. Cooke, 33 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. n12741

WANTED: Old Colorado photographs, passes, timetables, lanterns, broadsides, souvenirs, etc. —Koch, 1115 Bryant Ave., New York 53, N. Y. jcl3023

ATTENTION Antique Pickers: Please write. —Collector, 4650 Harris Trail, Atlanta, Georgia. jcl

CANES: Must be unusual in design, material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully. —B. W. Cooke, 33 Lakewood Dr., Glencoe, Ill. n12741

DESOTO HOTEL. Interested in old pictures, news paper clippings, riverboats, etc., pertaining to Galena, Illinois. Describe and price. —Virginia Carroll, Hotel Desoto, Galena, Ill. o 90921

WANTED: Carved Meerschaum pipes, cigar and cigarette holders. Large and unusual preferred, but not essential. Describe fully and price. Highest dealer's prices paid. —E. Witzel, 171-A Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 6, N. Y. au2501

OLD GOLD RINGS, bridgework, gold teeth, spectacles, watches, sterling silver, etc. Prompt remittance. —C. W. Noyes, 278 Prospect, Williamantic, Conn. o 7046

OLD ADVERTISING & greeting cards, playing cards, postcards, valentines, scrap books and paper accumulations. —Lyon Hobby Mart, Box 63, Hartford, Conn. jcl3023

STEREOSCOPE VIEWS bought. —G. L. Howe, M. D., 924 Clover St., Jacksonville 10, N. Y. jcl3942

WANTED: Old view cards, stained envelopes, stamps, Christmas seals, railroad time tables, music boxes, ad. vertising cards. —Atlas Stamp Shop, Westmont, Ill. jcl3638

GOLF CLUBS WANTED

OLD GOLF CLUBS: Must be pre-1900. —Bob Woodruff, 37-51 76th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. my3582

FOR SALE

DO YOU HAVE any flower print you want copied in oil? If so, write — Hill Country Art School, 407 W. Main, Fredericksburg, Tex. —Also paint originals to fit any frame. my3034

MINIATURES carved to order, of wood, ivory, Wyoming Jade or other materials. (Broken articles, large or small, repaired). —Hermania Anslinger, 320 S. Ralph, Spokane, Washington. jcl3004

ANCIENT VELLUM Documents, 16th, 17th, 18th Century. Collection from English, priced \$1 up, according to age and interest. Also American documents and autographs. Sample lot \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. —Carroll Alton Means, Clark Road, Woodbridge 15, Conn. jcl3065

WAXES OLD FLAX for flax wheel, \$1.50. Finger rolls, old wool for wool wheel, \$1.50; 1 1/2 lb. old buttons, \$1.50. —Rosa M. Blodgett, Barton, Vt. au12009

BADGES: All British and Dutch Regiments, \$1 each. \$10 dozen, postpaid. —Apfel, 316 E. 49th St., New York 17 N. Y. jcl3633

COLLECT OLD advertising cards, unique & colorful, 1870-90. \$5 for \$1. Selected early Rewards of Merit, 10 for \$1. Lists free. —Lyon Hobby Mart, Box 63, Hartford, Conn. jcl3084

WANTED: Early automobile items of all descriptions, literature, books, magazines, catalogues, instruction pamphlets, prints, photos, others, anything before 1910. Also want: name plates, emblems, brass oil lamps and bulb horns, auto toys and miniatures of autos before 1920 and any odd or unusual auto item. Please describe items and price wanted. No lot too small or too large. We do not make offers unless a large collection is listed to us. —Harry A. Welsch, Bureau of Automobilia, 8728 Rodman St., Philadelphia 43, Penna. jcl4431

CIGARETTE & Tobacco Cards. Send for my lists. —Charles Bray, East Nor. Pa. ap12358

HOBBYISTS ATTENTION! Write for free price list salt and pepper shakers, shoes, pitchers, dogs, cats, elephants, horses, bells, vases, pigs, novelty flower vases. —Welnstein's Gift Shop, Morton, Ill. o 6698

GALENA, ILLINOIS on Scenic U. S. 20. An interesting old mining town, rich in old architecture and scenic beauty, attracts many artists, camera enthusiasts and antique collectors. Hotel Desoto, modern rooms, extends you old fashioned hospitality. jcl2511

SPECIAL: 2 Cut and polished Tortuella paperweights, \$5 postpaid. —Clay Ledbetter, Stonecraft, 2126 McKinzie, Waco, Texas. jcl3652

GHOST TOWN ITEMS: Sun-colored glass, and crystal to royal purple; gold scales; gold pans; limited odd items from camps of the 60's. Write your interest. —Box 84, Smith, Nev. mh12681

STEREOSCOPE view exchange. Send 50 views and \$1 or 75 views and money. We will send you 50 views of comparable quality. No damaged or badly faded cards, please. —K. S. Walker, 6631 W. 81st St., Los Angeles 45, Calif. jcl3946

CHAMOIS, first quality, genuine imported seamless. Polishes glassware, windows, autos, furniture, refrigerators, plastics. Quantity discounts. 16x17, \$2.10, postpaid; 18x25", \$3.10. Burlap, hook rug quality, 75c yd. Pillow, Tex-foam Latex, sleeping, \$6.95 each. —Fogarty Hobby Shop, Troy, N. Y. jcl3676

500 GUMMED LABELS, printed 3 lines, 12 words or less, 3c. Extra lines, 15c. —Hunziker, Box 725-HF, Minneapolis, Minn. jcl3923

EMBOSSERED BUSINESS CARDS dignity, profit, to your hobby, 1,000 black ink, seven lines, \$3.50; Two \$4.50. Samples, Midwest Embosser, Box 999-H, Wichita 1, Kansas. j

FOR SALE: Genuine oil painting cards. Original Pennsylvania scenery with frame and easel, all hand made \$2.50. —Sanders, P. O. Box 6630, Northburgh 12, Pa. au

FREE LISTS issued regularly collectible items of interest. —Lyon Hobby Mart, Box 63, Hartford, Conn. au

HOBBY BOOKS: Send for our free funded. —Williams Hobby Center, Washington Street, Allentown 2, Pa. au

WHOLESALE Plaster Figurines, all different, full rounded figures 5" tall, made of fine white art plaster. Models include dolls, animals, birds, religious, etc. Instructions for painting included. Excellent for recreation, business, or as an educational aid. Price \$7 per 100 F. O. B. White Plains, New York. No C. O. D. please, shipping charges on delivery. —Hobby Crafts, 89 Court Street, White Plains, N. Y. jcl

ALMANACS, STAMPS, covers, correspondence, stereoscopic views, cards. —Macmeier, 2906 Berwick, Newmore, Md. jcl

BEAUTIFUL, 11" dolls, costume tied by blind girl. Won first prize in national contest of "Save The Handicapped". \$10 each. —Volunteer of the Blind, 8611 Colonial Road, Brooklyn 9, N. Y. jcl

LARGE U. S. \$1.00; 1899 silver certificate, 1917 Legal Tender, both for sale. —Orleans Coin Shop, 514 Royal St., Orleans, La. jcl

IMPORTED Collectors' Items. Write for Stamp please. Home Gift Box 103, Underwood, Ia. jcl

BRITISH CAP BADGES, 100 different, \$33. British military buttons different, \$35. War relic-curio list. Illustrated foreign war medal catalog \$1. Illustrated Nazi war medal catalog \$1. Scotch military badges, 10 different \$10. —Babin, 324 Court, Rochester, York. jcl

CIGARETTE & Tobacco Cards, for my lists. —Charles Bray, East Nor. Pa. jcl

SUEDED LEATHER for garments. Wilson Leather Co., 3380 Chalfant, Cleveland 20, Ohio. mh

ENTERTAIN. learn fire eating, trapeze, sword swallowing, clown gags, iron tongue act, comed. —Manly, 200 So. Ave. 56, Los Angeles California. jcl

HOLLOW LOG bird houses for bird hobbyist: Wren, 2c; Blue Bird, Plicker, 6c. delivered. —Earl Dou Red Creek, N. Y. jcl

WORLD WAR ONE Liberty Bell Recruiting Posters by famous a. Christy, Flaggs, etc. Genuine, fine condition. Large and small sizes, 15 cent, \$5 postpaid. Catalog, 25c. —V. Leick, Box 187H, Franklin Square, N. Y. jcl

FOR SALE: Small pitcher coll for fifteen dollars. Character made to order, 1 1/2" five dollar Gertrude Diemer, 905 Church, R for 1. Penna. jcl

AGENTS WANTED

Sell ladies nylon hosiery, 51 15 denier. Cost to you \$11.50 per Brownell Hosiery Co., 4919 C Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio. jcl

the memory of the men, who
r services or sacrifices during
r of the American Revolution,
d the independence of the
an people; to unite and pro-
fessorship among their des-
s; to inspire them and our
generally with a more pro-
reverence for the principles of
ernment founded by our fore-
—to acquire and preserve the
—documents, relics and land-
to mark the scenes of the
ion; to foster true patriotism;
ntain and extend the insti-
of American freedom; and to
out the purposes expressed in
amble to the Constitution of
ntry and the injunctions of
gton in his farewell address
American people.”
off to the Sons of the Amer-
evolution!

Queries and Replies

E—Those interested in these
notice that there are many
inquiries than replies, which
es discourages you from in-
them, and me from keeping
rt of the column. But I find
those who “invite correspon-
and allow their names to go
getting more results than
wishing their Replies to go
me, with just their initials
anything the Query. And, of
I can not turn in the reply for
encouragement when people are
onding among themselves.
ADERS—“Take it from me”
y-placers are getting results,
hen they let me turn in their
s. And when you do get
if you will be kind enough
to me a card, I can say that a
has come to #..... Name.....
I am not granted space for
plies.

ur QUERIES and watch for the
REPLIES from readers. Also
COOPERATE with REPLIES
whenever possible. Do not ex-
pect professional service.

E ENCLOSE 25c for this service
and 5c if you wish reply sent
to you personally. No replies
unless the query is answered
by a reader.

Feb. 1951, HULL, From Ralph
Dickinson, Box 386, Dunedin,
Florida, who has data on the
descendants of Samuel and
Bathena (Norton) Hull.

CARSON—Des. info. William,
John & Eliz., child. of John
Carson of Paxtang Twp.,
Dauphin Co., Penna.; bur.
Philadelphia; will probated,
1863. Corr. des.—Lester F. Phil-
lips, Canton, Kansas.

SEE-WHITE—Des. ances,
Elias See, b. abt. 1785, and
wife, Fanny White. Issue:
Sarah Ann, Hannah, Susan,
Eliza Jane (m. John McKenzie
—res. Cincinnati, O.; removed
to Urbana, Ill., 1856) and Mary.
—Mrs. P. M. W., Ill.

CARTER—Des. info. parents
of John Carter Sr. and wife,
Elizabeth Wilson. From
Brandywine, Pa., during Rev.
War to Frederick Co., Va.,
1809. Bought or was granted

land near Winchester. Children:
Robt. Jas., Joseph, John, Wm.,
Eliz., Sidney, Sally, and Por-
(or Mary Susan), Corr. invited.
—Miss Florence A. Rutherford,
332 S. Manhattan Pl., Los An-
geles 5, Calif.

Q. 763: RUTHERFORD—Wish ances.
of John Rutherford, b. abt.
1796, (Penn.?), d. Winchester,
Va., 1821, leaving 4-mos.-old
John H., Mar. Mary Susan
Carter, 1-21-1818, Winch. to
Fred. Co., 1817, teamster, mil-
ler; kept tavern at time of
death, Spout Springs, John H.
mar. Camilla C. Baker. Corr.
invited, same address as No.
762.

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To sink the part beneath our feet, be sure
The future would not stand.”
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(See Pages 100 and 101)

The Magazine For Collectors

HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

1006 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

O. C. LIGHTNER, *Founder* (1887-1950)

May, 1951 Vol. 56, Number 4

Subscription price per year in U. S.; (\$4 in Canada, \$4.50 in foreign countries)

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HOBBIES is indexed monthly in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, which is available in most libraries.

and there a patch; now mak-
 pretty experiments with my hair
 or certain killing." She se-
 a looking-glass. "Very thick
 y violent were the beatings of
 man's heart as I brought the
 over the ship's side. No words,
 bright as rainbows, can paint
 elings when I saw the glass
 lowered among my other
 I sank upon the deck, and
 ul tears ran like rain-drops on
 e casements, down my cheeks."
 ystosm, in the latter part of
 urth century, speaking in a ser-
 of the extravagance of the wom-
 s, "The maid-servants must be
 ally importuning the silver-
 to know whether their lady's
 be yet ready."

It is supposed that the largest mir-
 use by the ancients were often
 polished plates of silver; and
 were so large as to reflect the
 person. Such, doubtless, was
 e used by Demosthenes. Plut-
 says he had a looking-glass
 r) in his house, before which
 d to declaim, and adjust all his
 s.

At the point of most masculine
 against the inordinate fem-
 love of mirrors would be de-
 d, should we quote instances
 to show that the use of mir-
 s as common among men as
 s. Let us therefore pass over
 udicious silence this branch of
 bject.

Metallic mirrors were generally
 until the thirteenth century. The
 mention of glass mirrors, cov-
 en the back with tin or lead, is

made by Johannes Peckham, an Eng-
 lish, Franciscan monk. In the year
 1279 he wrote a treatise on optics, in
 which he speaks of mirrors made of
 iron, steel, and polished marble; also
 of glass mirrors, which were covered
 on the back with lead, and that no
 image was reflected when the lead
 was scraped off. "That this invention
 cannot be much older we have reason
 to conclude, because glass mirrors
 were extremely scarce in France even
 in the fourteenth century, while mir-
 rors of metal were in common use;
 and we are told that the mirror of
 Anne de Bretagne, consort of Louis
 XII., was of the latter kind. Metal
 mirrors were also made and used in
 Persia and the East, where, indeed,
 ancient usages continued longest,
 and glass mirrors were not known
 there till the commencement of the
 European trade with these remote
 regions. Metallic mirrors are still
 preferred in those countries, because
 they are not so liable to break, and
 can be preserved better in a dry, hot
 climate than the amalgam of glass
 mirrors."

Respecting the progress of this art,
 it appears that at first melted lead,
 or perhaps tin, was poured over the
 glass plate while yet hot, as it came
 from the furnace. This process
 agrees with that which, at an early
 period, was employed in Nuremberg
 for making convex mirrors. By means
 of a pipe, a metallic mixture was
 blown into a hollow ball of glass
 while hot, completely coating the in-
 ner surface. When the glass became
 cool, it was cut up into small, round
 mirrors. Early in the sixteenth cen-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 65)

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MIRRORS

Mirrors may have been suggested by the glassy surface of still water; but there are reasons to believe that mirrors were made as soon as men began to exert their skill in metals and stones. Any solid body, capable of receiving a polished surface, could be used for such a purpose. In the Book of *Job* occurs the following passage: "Hast thou with him spread out the sky, which is strong, and as a *molten looking-glass*." The word rendered "looking-glass" should have been rendered *mirror*. It is said also in the Book of *Exodus* that Moses "made the laver of brass of the looking-glasses" (mirrors) "of the women assembled at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation." As these mirrors were formed into a *brazen* laver, the mirrors were of that material. In *Ecclesiasticus* it is said,

"Thou shalt be unto him as if thou hadst wiped a looking-glass" (mirror), "and thou shalt know that his *rust* hath not been altogether wiped away." There can be no doubt that metallic mirrors are referred to in all these places. The women assembled at the door of the tabernacle for worship are supposed to have been in full dress, so that it was necessary for them to have their looking-glasses (mirrors), according to the custom of the Egyptians. They were voluntarily presented to Moses, or delivered up on a requisition, for the purpose of making out of them one of the utensils of the tabernacle. It may have been a blow struck by the Hebrew leader at the vanity of the women. In later times, the prophet Isaiah, speaking of the extravagance of female dress, enumerates, among other things, rings, nose-jewels, wimples, crimping-pins, and *glasses*. It is probable that their excessive vanity was evinced by carrying small mirrors, that they might at any time examine and adjust their dresses. This appears to have been a peculiarity of women in Eastern countries from time immemorial. The Moorish women in Barbary are said to be so fond of their ornaments, and particularly of their looking-glasses, which they hang about their breasts, that they will not lay them aside even when, after the drudgery of the day, they are obliged to go two or three miles with a pitcher or a goat-skin to fetch water.

As articles of the toilet, mirrors were held in high esteem, since, with other precious things, they were deposited with the dead in the tombs and places of burial of the ancient nations. In what are called the Christian catacombs of ancient Rome mirrors have been found similar to those found in the tombs of Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans. Boldetti speaks of some found in the tombs of children in the catacomb of St. Calistus, which appeared to be made of a mixture of bronze and lead, or tin, similar to those made in Brundisium, which Pliny speaks of as the most celebrated and the most valued. They were sometimes made of a particular stone, which is supposed to have been a kind of vitrified lava. The houses of the rich were sometimes ornamented with polished slabs inserted in the walls of wainscoted apartments. Domitian, when he suspected that plots were formed against him, caused a gallery, in which he used to walk, to be lined with a kind of polished stone, which by its reflection showed everything that was done behind his back. The Spaniards, when they came to America, found mirrors made of a substance called the Inca's stone, because the same material was

used for ornaments by the Inca princes of Peru. It appears to have been a compact pyrites, susceptible of a fine polish, and calculate form mirrors apparently superior to any of stone which the ancient nations of Europe or Asia seem to have possessed. The Americans had at the same time mirrors of silver, copper, and brass. In Egypt mirrors were made of mixed metal, chiefly silver, highly polished. Some have been discovered at Thebes, the use of which has been partially restored, though they had been buried in the earth for many centuries. The greater part of the ancient mirrors were made of silver, not on account of its liness and magnificence, but because silver was the best adapted and most durable of all the then known mixed metals for such uses.

In the Roman law, when a wife's heirship and succession, silver mirrors are rarely omitted. Seneca, and other writers of his time, speak against luxury, ridicule the extravagance of the age, in which a young woman must have a silver mirror. These mirrors were round or oval, with handles of wood, stone, or metal, according to the taste of the owner, not differing much in form from the hand-mirrors now in use.

At a later period the extravagance of the times was censured by Lucius Caures, an old French moralist, who, declaiming against the fashion of his day, notices one, of the kind carrying mirrors fixed to their waists, which seemed to employ their eyes in perpetual activity. From this will result, according to honest Caures, their eternal damnation. "Alas!" he says, "in what an age we live, to see such depravity and vice, that induces them even to go into church these *scandalous mirrors hanging about their waists!* Let histories — divine, human, and fane — be consulted, never will you find that these objects of vanity were ever thus brought into vogue by the most meretricious of the ladies of court venture to wear them, but long it will not be before the *citizen's daughter and every servant* will wear them."

A satire on the same subject appeared in a book entitled "Life and Adventures of Miss Robinson Crusoe." Wrecked, as the famous Robinson Crusoe was, she plundered the wreck and transported all things valuable to a woman to her lonely island. To leave the ship with a loaded she says, "The thought flashed through my mind, and, as I may say, with brightness illuminated the depths of my being, when I reflected that I had no looking-glass, a woman, nursed in the lap and dandled on the knees of luxury with looking-glass! Imagine it, dwell on it! Is it possible for Fate, the worst malignity, more cruel to punish her? When at home, every blessing about me, I thought nothing of the chief delight, the pines, of sitting two or three hours before my mirror, trying to

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NUMISMATICS



NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

which is the reverse and the side of coins. Coinie prompted "the other side of the de." That is like the appli- naturalization papers when which hand does the Statue rty hold up?" replied, "the ling the torch."

oOo

fish in a small pond often small minnow in a big lake; luck in his own home town oves a very small duckling in wide world. You can't jump small area into a big arena, e to grow up to it. If a r in shallow water has-what- he can keep his head above hen he tries the deeper pool. r with only a few ordinary ears a big duck to non-col- and the applause often goes unior collector's head and he ego he is already a senior . But when his egotism m into the deep waters of a b he finds that instead of a he is only a piker. And mbers who imagine they have acme have but to visit a convention to learn they are jors. A junior cannot crash into seniorship, he has to a way in. His big duck-ship uniors does not entitle him to n the seniors. This is not said ism of the small collectors s small collections, for the collectors, like the common are the ones that make the o'round. This refers only to my ambitious who have over- ed their limitations. Small s put their heart into their ns, the large collectors their nd a heart collection is of al value than a big-monied ion.

oOo

papers plaudit the beneficent of men in all walks except atics. This is regrettable, are many who have devoted ves to encouraging coin col- givng freely of their know- beginners and to the less in- thus encouraging a hobby leaves the taut nerves of hard Americans. Not until after enefactors have gone to their

reward are their good deeds lauded. More mention should be made of them while they are with us, letting them know their good deeds are on top—not hidden under—a basket.

"If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him, for he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead."

oOo

The Bryan Dollar is not money at all, simply an election canard, yet it brings a large price from collectors. The Trade Dollar, which was real money, sells for much less. This is strange indeed. But when collectors realize the peculiar niche trade dollars filled in our monetary history they will be in great demand, prices will shoot up, and the bidding for the few remaining ones will indeed be spirited. There were only 900 Philadelphia mint trades coined in 1878, 960 in 1881 and 979 in 1883. How many of these neglected coins were lost or remelted during the past fifty years? How will the thousands of collectors be able to form complete sets? And how high will the price go?

oOo

The Rock of Gibraltar in a coin club is not the impetuous youth that is ever ready with his lip advice, always on his feet to make remarks regardless of the impracticability of his reasoning, talking to attract attention to himself. Nor are the members that merely furnish the atmosphere by their presence. The real Rock is the old time experienced collector that always brings a large selection of coins for display, that furnishes worth while coins for auction, that takes a kindly interest in the young collectors with his good advice and suggestions, that helps the tyros with duplicate swaps, that studies and steadies the meetings. Little noise but big results. Of him it might have been written "The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than the man at the top."

oOo

On joining a Coin Club you sure get a run for your money. For only one dollar a year you get a night out once a month, you meet and fraternize with others of the clan,

you see coins from all over the world, paper money of every kind, medals, tokens and other kindred exhibits. You read all the coin literature free of charge; you have the combined knowledge of all the members when seeking information. And when on your way home you stop at a fountain for a refreshing drink you can truthfully agree with your company, "We had a wonderful time tonight."

oOo

It is a poor bargain that brings nobody a profit. In times of currency shortages, often scripts, and even wooden coins, are substituted temporarily for money. No profit is intended to go to the issuers, as supposedly the substitutes will be redeemed when the emergency is passed. However quite a number of the substitutes are absorbed by numismatists and those so held out is net profit to the issuers. The collecting of street car tokens, or slugs as they are more commonly termed, is proving profitable to street railways.

oOo

Young America — Ask your dad, your grand-dads, your uncles, and it wouldn't hurt to ask your cousins and your aunts, to let you see that little old collection of coins that has been handed down to them through the family. Show a keen interest in the coins, tell them you are going to start a collection, and if you have been the exemplary boy you should have been, they will give you their collection without the asking and will augment it from time to time as they find "strangers" in their change. And once your collection is started remember you should—

Understand what you collect and collect what you understand; Specialize on some particular phase of the hobby;

If in doubt, consult an experienced numismatist;

Beware of altered dates and mint marks; Be careful not to take any counterfeits; If in doubt, take the benefit of the doubt and "lay off" it;

Remember it is the scarcity and not the age of a coin that counts; old coins are not all rare and rare coins are not all old.

Lay your coins on the table, date upward; be proud of your wares; Always bear in mind that a numismatist is graded, not by the number of his coins but by his knowledge of them.

oOo

Currency is divided into two major branches, Metallurgy (coins) and Papyrus (paper money). Metallurgy is the dominating branch, the backbone of currency. Papyrus is a mere adjunct, a convenience, wholly dependent for its stability on its guarantor,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 128)

Coin Collectors...

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MONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES FRENCH

The Civil War entered its last year and began to go bad for the Confederate States, patriotic citizens were induced to turn all their silver ware, in fact anything of good hard intrinsic value, particularly, in exchange for Confederate paper money. The Confederate States needed that hard purchase war supplies and it was more than fair that the citizenry support their government and with the losing of the war, all Confederate paper money immediately became valueless. Every patriotic Southern family had thousands of these bills, had turned in for valuables.

After the war a good amount of Confederate States notes went out, thrown away and destroyed in all ways, but a good amount found their way up into the old trunks, the owners of the slim hope that someday they might become good again. They were still probably laying around it would be a good idea to get them out now, for while full value was not realized upon Confederate money, its scarcity is beginning to cause a demand on the market until today, collectors' interest in these notes has become a very good demand. The market value of these notes printed for the part of the war, in 1864, and the 1865 issues are the commonest, but so something can be realized on them. An amount which might be a surprise if the number of the hoard were large enough. These were the earliest, put out during the first part of the war, returns were much greater. Start looking up your attic and dig out those forgotten Confederate notes!

oOo
Constant increase in popularity of collecting paper money has increased the value of all old, obsolete money. I can remember a few of a century ago, when old bank bills issued by various municipalities, concerns, were very valueless, just so much paper and a good amount of it destroyed. Today, many collectors eagerly seek new varieties of pictures and notes and there are many varieties to collect. And, while there is a market for them now, and they bring money, the price is still reasonable enough to be afforded by most collectors.

oOo
Collectors like to collect units of these notes, issued just before they were delivered to those discharging the notes. You see, in those days paper money did not come singly, but in sheets and as you know, you cut it off with a sharp knife—like cutting coupons on a check—this hand cutting of notes finally caused them to be of uneven edges and that made them hard to handle when in a pile. The thin

flimsy paper they were printed on did not last very well either and this did away with many.

Collecting these notes is extremely interesting, for the issuers seemed to delight in printing on them exciting and historic pictures of the times, old sailing vessels, commercial scenes; roaring old wood burning railroad trains and hundreds of other illustrations can be seen upon these notes.

To make a collection of them and secure the notes in nice clean condition is not easy, but after all, things that come easy are not what the Numismatic collector wants—he likes to have to search for his items.

oOo

Perhaps one of my readers would like to answer this letter?—C. F.

Do you suppose any of HOBBIES readers would be able to give me any information about a coin which I have? I have never seen it listed in any coin cat.

This coin, no doubt, was used in early America before there were mints as it has the date 1768. On the date side is the English emblem, a shield with a crown on top, and around the edge is IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

On the reverse side is a head with a wreath and ribbon around it. Around the edge is GEORGE IVS III DEI GRATIA. There is one letter I am not so certain of and that is the V in the first word.

I would certainly appreciate any information I might receive.

—Mrs. G. C. Zortman, Missouri

oOo

Returning to the early years of our Republic we find that numismatic records were not kept then as accurately as they are today. The making of coins was in its infancy and at best, only a very small part of the needs of the young and growing nation could be supplied. The first half dollar of 1794 was coined in small enough quantities to become rare, but as 1795 came along, the mint was capable of producing more coins of this denomination. Therefore that date is not as rare. The years 1796 and 1797, however, are the rarest in the whole half dollar series. It might be that the mint did not have sufficient silver these years to produce a quantity of half dollars, or perhaps the half dollar denomination was sacrificed to a more popular one, namely the silver dollar or a smaller coin. Whatever the cause, very few of these dates are known.

The mint reports indicate that none were coined in 1796, but a figure of 1969 is listed in the coinage records for the year 1797. While it sometimes is asserted that these figures are supposed to indicate the value of the denomination coined that year it is not necessarily so and most likely indicates the number of coins that were released for circulation that year. The \$1969 worth could

have been 1794s 5s or 6s for all we know.

There is no question that the dies were made for the half dollars of these two years. In fact, more than one die is known, identified by varieties now in existence. I believe, however that the few half dollars that were struck most likely were done to "test" the dies and possibly "give" a few close friends specimens of the year's coinage.

The 1796 is known in two varieties, one with fifteen stars and the other with sixteen stars, but there is only one design to the 1797.

The rarest two specimens that are known of these two dates are truly remarkable coins. It is understood that they are the original two coins saved for himself by the mintmaster of the time. They are perfect, even today, in strictly uncirculated condition with a beautiful proof like lustre. Needless to say, such great rarities are well high priceless, for they can be considered to be unique.

Like to test your powers of observation? See if you can answer the following questions—

1. Washington's head on the obverse.
2. Whose head on a two, what building on the reverse?
3. Whose head on a five, and what building on the reverse?
4. Whose head on a ten and what building on the reverse?
5. Whose head on a twenty and what building on the reverse?
6. Whose head on a fifty and what building on the reverse?
7. Whose head on a hundred and what building on the reverse?
8. Whose head appears on a 1950 Quarter and what is the reverse design?
10. Whose head appears on a 1950 dime and what is the reverse design?

ANSWERS TO QUIZ!

1. Washington's head
2. Jefferson, reverse Monticello
3. Lincoln, reverse Lincoln Memorial
4. Hamilton, reverse U. S. Treasury Bldg.
5. Jackson, reverse White House
6. Grant, reverse U. S. Capitol
7. Franklin, reverse Independence Hall
8. Franklin, reverse Liberty Bell
9. Washington, reverse Eagle
10. F. D. Roosevelt, reverse torch and leaf design

BOOKS ON COINS

A rather large library of rare old books on coins and medals, 16th, 17th & 18th century items. Description and price list sent to interested parties.

RALPH E. MUELLER & SON

307 Admiral Blvd., Kansas City 6, Mo.

170

Numismatic Thoughts

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 125)

Metallurgy. Do away with paper money and coins would function as usual, but remove the support of coins and paper money would be niled overnight.

oOo

Ques.: Why have you old coins; why not put the money to the use for which it was intended by spending it?"

Ans.: "Why have you brains; why not put them to the use they were intended by using them?"

oOo

"Why keep that badly worn, plugged, dateless coin?"

"That is my receipt for my tuition in the school of experience."

oOo

Do not handle your coins carelessly; careless handling in time mars the beauty and value of coins. Carelessness is the ova that hatches misfortune.

oOo

You have built up a fairly good collection; it has been easy. Now you have reached the stage of scarcities; they are hard to locate; they require time, patience and constant watchfulness. Don't lie down on the job just because it seems hard; the real fun has just begun. The zest is in the quest. "Past labor is present delight. A complete set of some par-

ticular coin is in itself a sufficient reward for your diligence.

Don't complain about the work, for "He that would eat the kernel must not complain of cracking the nut."

oOo

Make coin collecting your hobby, not a business; do not over indulge, do not go in too deep, buy old coins only with your spare money and not with money you can't spare. Ask your judgment what you shall collect but consult your purse as to how much you shall collect.

oOo

You can't catch the big fish from the bank of the lake; you have to get out in the middle for the big-uns. And you can't secure the rare coins from a beginner's collection; you have to fish in the deep waters of the senior collectors. And you have to have a good bait, a strong line, and an expert toss. You may get water splashed on you in landing your catch, but "He who would catch fish must not mind getting wet."

oOo

Those duplicates are doing no good in your collection; they are eating their heads off. Trade them off. They are not even spare tires, for spares do come in handy occasionally. You are just feeding extra mouths. "Keep no more cats than will catch mice."

oOo

Make your collection fit your purse. Don't attempt to build a senior collection with a junior pocket book. Don't take an eagle's soar with a wren's wings. "Stretch your legs according to your coverlet." Look at the prices on the menu before ordering the meal. A chicken appetite soon empties a bacon pocket book.

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Jec

If asked what marked difference if any, between a coin convention and a local club meeting would answer the only difference the expeditious manner of the convention in dispatching its business. It permits of no dilly-dallying, no interruptions from members with idea-less talkfests. All talks at conventions are brief, direct to the point at issue with nothing but the big "I". Club meetings are often boring on account of the less persons insisting upon details about things they have no about. A talk without ideas is as restful to the ears as an without salt is to the salivary glands. As some one said "The poorest in the world is one whose expenditure of speech is greater than his income."

Astronomers tell us there are so far distant the light from has not yet reached the earth; intermediate stars and planets so away that events on this world pening centuries ago are just reaching them. Hannibal's conquest Roman legions, Waterloo, American Revolution, scenes of '61 to '65 just now being panoramized to away worlds. And that is why coin collection is, a parade of world's history. Not merely a torial one, but a real one, for coins have actually participated in merely witnessed the events viewing the thousands of coins national coin convention one to speak, on a distant planet, ing mankind evolve from the and shell money to the present ly developed civilization with it perfect money system.

Although letters and mail various kinds had been used to coins of the early Greek and E times, the practice fell into c and was not introduced to E until the time of Queen Mar the second year of her reign a ling was issued with the date in Roman numerals. Another esting feature of the coins, Mary's reign was an issue of nominations on which the b Philip, her husband, appeared her own. This arrangement is in English coinage, and it gave to Samuel Butler's famous o

"Still amorous, fond and blis Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."

oOo

"When a bit of sunshine h after passing of a cloud, when of laughter gits ye and ye'r s feeling proud, don't forget to fling it at a soul that's feelin' for the minit that ye sling it boomerang to you." When y across some numismatic new will be of interest to other col fling it to the world, let other your good fortune; the good will boomerang back to you w down with the blessings of y low hobbyists.



Mostly about Books

OLD BOOKS IN NEW YORK

an article by William C. Prime, in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, 1872

of the many readers of this
noticed in November, 1870,
ements in daily journals of
en death of William Gowans,
eller, in New York. In this
re were many who knew him
remarkable store of books,
hem the announcement of his
rought an emotion of regret.
s not likely that we shall see
man or such a store again. He
for many years in the busi-
nd conducted it on principles
ferent from any other of the
his dealers in old books. His
ways grew, never diminished.
ned his purchases to no one
ent of literature. Hence it
that his gatherings were im-
and included works of every
on; and shortly before his
hen he had, as well as was
under the circumstances,
account of his stock, he esti-
that he had about two hundred

and fifty thousand bound volumes on
hand, and pamphlets by myriads.

Such a merchant deserves to be re-
membered on more accounts than one.
He commenced life a poor boy, was
always renowned for his strict in-
tegrity and unimpeachable veracity,
and by honest and steadfast labor had
acquired a respectable fortune in ad-
dition to his vast accumulation of
books. He had peculiar ways of his
own, was esteemed by many a gruff
and not overpolite dealer; while, on
the other hand, he had favorites a-
mong the numerous seekers after old
books, and with them was always ge-
nial, communicative, fond of anecdote,
and very cheery. He did not like to
have men come in merely to see his
stock and hunt it over without an ob-
ject. The customer he was always
delighted to see was that one who
wanted a particular book, and knew
what he wanted. To such a visitor,
so soon as the fact of his sincere
search was made plain, Mr. Gowans
was always attentive; and if he had
the book, produced it, with a running
commentary on it, on the author, on
different editions of the work, and on
kindred subjects suggested by it. He
abounded in literary anecdote; and it
is to be regretted that his personal
memories of American books, authors,
engravers, and literary men and
things have not been more fully pre-
served.

But it is not so much the purpose
of this article to speak of Mr. Gowans
as of his vast collection, which is
now scattered under the hammer of
the auctioneer.

The stock was probably the largest
of the kind in the world. We do not
know of any such accumulation else-
where, although we have examined
many of the great collections in the
hands of booksellers. There were
many more valuable collections, but
none so large, and probably none so
wholly without arrangement. The
stock was contained in a Nassau
Street building on the first floor, the
basement and sub-cellar. The floors
were nearly two hundred feet in
depth from front to rear. Originally
the sides were shelved to the ceiling,
and two rows of tables ran down the
length of the first floor. But as the
stock increased it was piled, first on
tables, then on the floors, until the
mass of books was every where im-

penetrable, except by narrow alleys
running here and there, and at length
the piles began to topple over and fall
into the alleys, so that the careless
investigator was likely to tread on
books at every step. The basement
was a wonder. There was no gas,
and the trusted customer who was
permitted to search in its gloomy re-
cesses was furnished with a kerosene
lamp having no chimney, and casting
a dim, flaring light on vast piles lying
in confusion every where, and which,
in several parts of the long room,
were not less than ten or fifteen feet
in thickness. Of course thousands of
books were buried out of sight in
these masses, and the owner himself
knew little of what he possessed in
his great catacombs.

The contrast between such a place
and the old bookstores of Europe was
very great. Colbacchini, in Venice,
has a long row of rooms in an ancient
palace, and the rooms look almost
like a palace library. Weigel, in
Leipsic, has his splendid collections
arranged on shelves in stalls, so that
each book can be found by catalogue
in a moment. Most of the European
dealers keep their old books invisible
to customers, expecting to sell by
catalogue exclusively, or to bring out
and show all the books of a particular
class which may be asked for. And
the dealers of Europe are generally
careful in their purchases, so that
their stock contains but little that is
trash. Our old friend in New York
had grown up from selling in the
street-stall, where second-hand school-
books and all kinds of cheap literature
had their value, and he had never lost
the habits of trade in which he began
life. So he had an immense amount
of print on hand, which damaged in-
stead of adding to the salable value
of the white paper. For every book
which was worth keeping there were

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Half Cents

By E. E. MEREDITH

A nickel does not count for much nowadays and a penny is hardly worth picking up on the street but there was a time when people figured every cent and not only that but counted the half cents and the quarter cents.

This is proven by an account book found in the treasured records of the Ice family. Mrs. Thelma Jean Ice, of Barrackville, W. Va., has an account sheet which is headed "Adam Ice in account with Abraham Ice" in which not only quarters and halves of cents are set down but interest had been calculated on as little as 15 cents for as long as 24 years. The account is a long one and only a few items are given—enough to illustrate the care taken of fractions of cents more than 100 years ago.

1820—Dr. to recording deed (one fifth of 75 cents).....	.15
Interest on 15 cents for 24 years24%
1821—Dr. to tax receipt (one fifth of 40 cents).....	.08
Interest on eight cents for 23 years11%
1822—Dr. to tax receipt one fifth of 40 cents.....	.08
Interest on eight cents for 22 years11
1823—Dr. tax receipt (one fifth of 36 cents).....	.07%
Interest on 7 1/4 cents for 21 years10
1824—Dr. to tax receipt (one fifth of 36 cents).....	.07%
Interest on 7 1/4 cents for 20 years08%
And so on down to bottom of page when the total for \$288, which "brought over" and the figuring continued until 1842 including:	
To surveying by William Garrett	1.00
Interest on a dollar for 20 years	1.20

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BANK NOTE Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors (Periodicals) 1826-1885. Bibliography 10c.—Wm. H. Dillistin, 443 B. 39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. jcl24431

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U. S. COINS for collectors. Reasonable prices. Send for free lists.—Edward Hutchinson, 3463 "I" St., Philadelphia, Penna. n12611

MILITARY DECORATIONS for sale; All countries.—Last for stamp.—Kenneth Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 3, Calif. j128801

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12. Mortgage of plantation..... 1.00
13. Steamboat way-bill..... 1.00
14. Inventory of succession, dated 1843, seven pages listing all assets..... 5.00
15. Louisiana state lottery ticket..... 1.00
16. Miscellaneous lot of letters, city forms, deeds etc. Twenty items, very interesting..... 5.00
17. Mandate of payment, in Spanish. Dated 1793, signed Baron Carondelet, Mayor..... 10.00
18. Mandate of payment, in French. Dated 1806, signed John Watkins, Mayor..... 3.00
19. Mandate of payment, in French, dated 1814 signed Girod, Mayor..... 3.50
20. Mandate of payment, in French, dated 1822, signed Roffignac, Mayor..... 3.00
21. Mandate of payment. Payment to owners of Negro slaves to the public city on chain-gang. In French, dated 1814, signed by Girod, Mayor..... 5.00
22. Mandate of payment to the public printer. Dated 1806, signed John Watkins, Mayor..... 4.00
23. Mandate of payment, in French, dated 1836, signed August McCarthy, Mayor..... 4.00
24. Mandate of payment for Negro slaves employed on the chain-gang. Dated 1810, signed Mather, Mayor..... 5.00
25. Mandate of payment for Negro slaves employed on chain-gang. Signed McCarthy, Mayor. Dated 1819..... 5.00
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29. New Orleans Mint. Oath of office of Superintendent, dated 1803..... 5

30. Political broadside against Huey Long. Four page tabloid with cartoons..... 5

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32. Six different beautifully engraved New Orleans banknotes, around 1860. Includes five hundred and thousand dollar note..... 1.00

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34. The New Orleans Times, 1864..... 2

35. The Carrollton Times (New Orleans), 1865..... 2

36. The North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia 1847..... 2

37. The American Mercury, Hartford, Conn. Dated June 21, 1864. Contains account of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, ads for runaway indentured servants, ad for books of Masonry as well as ad for Lottery and many other interesting items..... 1

Stamps

38. U. S. Collection in American Album. Catalogue value about \$1,000.00. Includes many old item revenues, officials etc., but many in poor condition. A real bargain at..... 10

39. U. S. Collection in American Album. Catalogue value about \$200.00. Some stamps in poor condition but many fine items..... 4

40. Foreign Collection, Catalogue value over \$300.00. Many rare and desirable stamps, but some in poor condition..... 4

41. Group of European approval sheets. Priced at retail of \$100.00..... 10

42. A chance for a find and hours of fun sorting through..... 5

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By E. E. MEREDITH

A nickel does not count for much nowadays and a penny is hardly worth picking up on the street but there was a time when people figured every cent and not only that but counted the half cents and the quarter cents.

This is proven by an account book found in the treasured records of the Ice family. Mrs. Thelma Jean Ice, of Barrackville, W. Va., has an account sheet which is headed "Adam Ice in account with Abraham Ice" in which not only quarters and halves of cents are set down but interest had been calculated on as little as 15 cents for as long as 24 years. The account is a long one and only a few items are given—enough to illustrate the care taken of fractions of cents more than 100 years ago.

1820—Dr. to recording deed (one fifth of 75 cents).....	15
Interest on 15 cents for 24 years	24 1/4
1821—Dr. to tax receipt (one fifth of 40 cents).....	.08
Interest on eight cents for 23 years	11 1/2
1822—Dr. to tax receipt one fifth of 40 cents.....	.08
Interest on eight cents for 22 years	11
1823—Dr. to tax receipt (one fifth of 36 cents).....	.07 1/4
Interest on 7 1/4 cents for 21 years	10
1824—Dr. to tax receipt (one fifth of 36 cents).....	.07 1/4
Interest on 7 1/4 cents for 20 years08 1/4
And so on down to bottom of page when the total for \$283, which "brought over" and the figuring continued until 1842 including:	
To surveyed by William Gar- rett	1.00
Interest on a dollar for 20.... years	1.20

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wood, N. J. s120821**

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Carthy, Mayor. Dated 1819 4.00
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TRUE WOLF IS DISAPPEARING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 154)

pelts which will be mounted were obtained from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Considerably closer to the true wolf than the coyote is the red wolf, a southern form which is little known outside its immediate habitat in the lower Mississippi Valley.

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JOSEPH STRAUSS

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jep

Mark Twain and his Corncob

By CYRIL CLEMENS

Mark Twain and the English writer Coulson Kernahan were dining together with Sir Bruce and Lady Seton at Durham House, Chelsea, during his last visit to England in 1907. He was never in better form and his anecdotes and stories produced sally after sally of laughter. When the butler brought around a tray on which were cigars and cigarettes, Mark said: "Say, Seton, do Lady Seton and you mind if I smoke a pipe?" "Not in the least, my dear Clemens," was the reply.

Mark's hand went to a trouser pocket, and brought out the contents, very much as one hauls out what money one has about one, in order to select a needed dime or quarter. The contents proved to be, not as those present at first thought, a handful of walnuts, but a number of the stemless bowls of corncob pipes, to carry which loose in his pocket seemed as natural to him as it is to most of us to carry loose cash in a similar place. Then, from a pocket on the other side, again as a matter of course, he hauled out a corresponding number of straight stick or cane-like stems, one of which he fitted into a pipe bowl and handed to Kernahan.

"Say, Ker'nan," he asked, "Did you ever smoke one of these? It's the coolest, lightest, sweetest, nuttiest cutest thing in pipes that ever I struck. Throw a man a cigar with a sort of paper lifebelt around it, when he's in the deep waters of composing a funeral oration, and a brier is no bad sort of lifebuoy to hang on to when one's in danger of being carried under by a sticky tide of sentiment (no offense to your Scotch friend, who wrote something about 'Beside the bonny brier bush'). But when one wants to float light and easy, to bask on one's back in the sun, and look out for anything there is of fun and humor in this darned old world of ours, you let him stick a corn-cob pipe between his teeth and he can't sink."

Mark sucked and puffed at his corncob remittingly for the remainder of the evening. Sir Bruce Seton, who was by temperament a methodical man, and ordered his days more or less by a set rule, then inquired whether Mark Twain ever laid down any rules in regard to smoking, particularly about doing so before breakfast, which Seton said a leading oculist had told him was a frequent cause of eye trouble. "Why, yes, drawled Mark Twain, "I am a man of rules,

and I make it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time, only other rules being no smoke when I'm asleep and leave off smoking when I'm Guess that's all."

THE MAR

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HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

1951



VIENNA FLOWER PAINTING BY F. G. WALDMÜLLER

HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

6 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

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1951 Vol. 56, Number 5

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HOBBIES is indexed monthly in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, which is available in most libraries.

Mechanical Electrical and Scientific Antiques

"New Inventions"

July 24, 1830, in the OLD COUNTRYMAN

The Steam Carriage.—The new road, in the vicinity of Portland-place, London, was electrified on Wednesday, May 26, at five o'clock, by the appearance of a steam carriage, which threaded all the difficulties of crowded passage, without any apparent impulse. There was neither smoke nor noise; there was no external force or palpable direction; the carriage seemed to move by its own volition, passing by horses, without giving them the least alarm; describing half circles round the corners; trying short races with stan-hopes and cabrioles, and flying with the same rapid and steady pace over the most unequal ground. Five gentlemen and a lady were quite at their ease as passengers—one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind, but his object was ascertained to be the care of the fuel and water. It was altogether a sterling and uncommon sight; but it was evidently a

complete triumph of the principle, and the success of these carriages was, in the opinion of the spectators, completely established. The carriage was lightly and conveniently built, not larger or heavier than a moderate phaeton. It went without the least vibration, and preserved a balance in the most complicated movements. The pace was varied from five to twelve miles an hour, according to pleasure, and the stoppage or accelerated progress, was effected with the quickness of thought. After an exhibition of half an hour, the carriage went into a yard in Albany-street.

Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson, whose locomotive engine was so much admired on the Liverpool railway, are now constructing a fire-engine of thirty-horse power, which is said to be capable of raising and throwing on a house as much water as could be raised by 250 workmen with the present engines.

A New Power Substituted for Steam.—A letter from Vienna says, "For several days past a very remarkable vessel has been navigating the Lake Garda. A person named Montagui, of Riva, has thought of substituting the power of horses for that of steam, to prevent the danger of explosion, and the cost of fuel, by a less expensive means. Aided by the machinist, Fionan, of Kiva, he has, at length, constructed an iron machine, which, moved by eight horses, turns its wheels like a steam-vessel. This machine has been applied to a boat constructed for 2,000 quintals burthen, and which has made various excursions on the lake with great success." *London paper June 3.*

PAPER DRYING MACHINE. It is known to many of our Readers, probably, that within these few years the plan of Drying Paper on hollow cylinders heated with steam, [some what after the manner pursued in drying calicoes], has been advancing towards perfection in England. A few months back we saw in several English mills one or more of these *Dryers* in operation, which performed their functions to admiration. *Within two minutes* from the time the pulp left the vat, the *FOUDRINER* machine had formed the sheet, and the *Dryer* had dried it, giving the face a smoothness equal to hot pressing.

If a Printing Machine had been attached to the Drying Machine, the extraordinary spectacle would have been exhibited, of the pulp's becoming a sheet of paper, being dried, and being printed, as a Newspaper considerably within **TWO MINUTES!**

To speak of the performance of such an operation, in such a space of time, only forty years since, would probably have brought the Narrator into a straight jacket!—He would

have been deemed a fit subject for Lunatic Asylum—or, at least, passed for a senseless builder of castles in-the-air! But such has the astonishing advances in the chanc Arts, that, what would have been considered Romance in 1830, become matter of fact in 1830, mechanical discoveries progress next half century as they have in the last, people will breathe in New-York and sup in Ohio, to Russia and back will be consistent as a week's excursion; a race to the moon, and a race to their orbits) with the Planets of Solar System, will not be deemed extraordinary.

To return to the Paper Drying machine.—The first ever built in country was recently finished by Phelps, Spofford & Pickering, Windham, Connecticut. It is in operation at the mill of Amos E. Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut, a gentleman, as liberal and enterprising, as he is distinguished for manufacture of paper. This is

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4. Bell toy, iron, monkey on log 4"
5. Bell toy, iron, Columbus, 7" long, 4" heart wheels
6. Iron sleigh, 1 rider 7", 18" overall, 3 Claus driver
7. Strap bell toy, heart wheels, horse and 2", 7" overall

Subject to prior sale. Money with F.O.B. Cambridge, Mass.
List of mechanical banks for sale to collectors

MECHANICAL BANKS & TOY PISTOLS

Especially Want:

MECHANICAL BANKS:

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- BOW-KEY BANK
- FRESCO (Mouse on roof)
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- JONAH & WEALE (Jonah emerges from whale)
- AMERICAN BANK (Sewing machine)
- DING DONG BELL (Tin mechanical)
- BOWLING ALLEY
- BANE
- RED RIDING HOOD
- FOOTBALL (Colored man kicks ball)
- CLOWN ON BAR (Tin figure)

PISTOLS:

- CAT
- DUCK
- CHICKEN (Just out)
- MOON FACE
- TURTLE

Also want cast iron horsedrawn carriage and animated bell ringing pull toys.

F. H. GRIFFITH

271 Lebanon Avenue, Pittsburgh 28, Pa.
MT. LEBANON, Mo

Wanted!

MECHANICAL PENNY BANKS

DR. A. E. CORBY

(Collector)

44 Wall Street
New York City

cylinders, of copper, 2 feet meter, and 4 ft. 2 in. long. wt. of copper is used in the boiler for generating 7 ft. long, by 2 ft. diameter. The whole is said to be finished; and such, as to eat credit upon the builders. The machine is used upon this Machine the day after starting; it had a surface, and was of good color. It is a well-known fact that it came 2½ shades whiter than by artificial heat than common mode—as it is possible on this machine to complete in winter time as well as at a given time—as it is a great expense saved thus to predict that these Machines, as in England, will shortly be very excessive use.

MECHANICAL PENNY BANKS

WANTED:
Mechanical banks and bank parts.
PINK - CAP PISTOLS - CANNONS
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WILLIAM TREU
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buy, sell, trade; parts furnished for all banks. Will trade for banks and parts.

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1000 1/2 St., Buffalo 22, N. Y. 116

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Will Repair
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W. Pendergast

320 S. Fourth,
Greene Haute, Indiana 46125

BELLS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29)

"Last week the bells arrived in Lawrence from the centuries-old foundry of John Taylor & Co. of Loughborough, England. Frank C. Godfrey, bell designer and the foundry's works manager, is now superintending the intricate task of hoisting the bells to their permanent home in the 120-foot limestone tower.

"Proud of his 23 years experience in the ancient craft of bell-casting, Godfrey is certain that K. U. made a wise choice in its selection of a "living" memorial to its soldiers.

"The sound of these bells, dedicated to the memory of those who gave all to their country and humanity, is the echo of their young voices—a joyous sound, not a cold, somber requiem," Godfrey explains.

"Godfrey believes that persons hearing a carillon for the first time at the K. U. dedication will receive a pleasant surprise.

"They will be expecting the clanging of a locomotive," he said, "but they'll hear a beautiful concert on the world's largest musical instrument."

"There will be no swiveling of giant bells for listeners to admire. Each bell is stationary and is sounded by a clapper which swings only a few inches against the side of the bell. The clappers swing with great force, or little, responding to the touch of the carillonneur seated at the keyboard in a room below the bells.

"A carillon keyboard, called a clavier, is essentially no different than that of an organ or piano, except that the keys are pegs that must be struck by the side of the player's closed hand. The keys pull wires connected to the clappers hanging inside the bells. Because of the 500-pound weight of the larger clappers, a pedal keyboard divides the extreme physical exertion between the hands and feet.

"Another surprise Godfrey had for listeners at the first concert was the short range of the bells. Many Lawrence residents and K. U. students seemed to expect the giant instrument to echo throughout the Kaw Valley and be audible halfway to Topeka. Actually, Godfrey explains, the bells can be heard roughly for about a quarter of a mile, depending on wind and atmospheric conditions.

"Another part of the memorial is a driveway, now only partially com-

plete, of colored asphalt planned to circle the base of Mount Oread on which the university campus is located. The north half of the drive, past the campanile, is complete. The 1951 Legislature appropriated \$56,000 to finish the south half.

"The bells for the \$175,000 tower cost \$78,000. The remainder of the approximately \$400,000 project will have have been spent on the driveway, landscaping, and memorial furnishings."

"Chancellor Deane W. Malott and Charles B. Holmes, then president of K. U. Alumni Association, started the memorial project in February, 1945. A group of alumni, faculty, students, and members of the board of regents were named as officers and trustees of the Memorial Association to collect money and build a memorial.

"The original executive committee has guided the project throughout. Members are Supreme Court Justice Hugo T. Wedell, Carl V. Rice, Holmes, Alumni Secretary Fred Ellsworth, Edward W. Tanner, J. Wayne McCoy, and Judge John G. Sowers.

About 8,000 persons have contributed money for the memorial. Their names and information about the memorial and K. U. will be shown on the screen of an inscription device to be installed in the ground floor memorial room of the tower.

"The names of the K. U. men and women who died in World War II are inscribed in gold letters engraved in Virginia Greenstone. These have not been installed yet, but will be in place in the Memorial Room for the dedication on Memorial Sunday.

"The inscription carved in large letters around the frieze of the Memorial Room was suggested by Prof. Allen B. Crafton. It is:

"Free government does not bestow repose upon its citizens, but sets them in the vanguard of battle to defend the liberty of every man."

"Each of the 53 bells in the carillon is inscribed with the name of individuals or groups. They were cast in pure copper and tin and are permanently tuned, an ancient art rediscovered by the Taylor firm about 1900."

Anton Brees, carillonneur at the Mountain Lake Singing Tower, Lake Wales, Fla., and at Duke University, played the dedicatory recital.

MECHANICAL ANTIQUES

WANTED: Old threshing machine, steam traction engine and automobile catalogs. — Vic Wintermantel, Bellevue, Penna. au3422

Wanted: Mechanical Banks. Send me a description of what you have; will send best offer promptly. Pricing list of mechanical banks, 10c. — Roney, 112 Washington, Bluffton, Indiana. ja122952

OLD MECHANICAL BANKS

By INA HATWARD BELLOWES

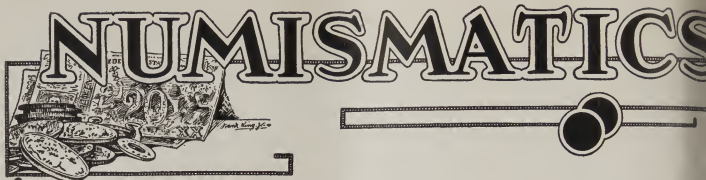
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NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

The condensed essence of all the spinach in the world does not taste as savory as that plate of "greens" you gathered in the orchard, the meadow and the wooded creek; the essence of all the honey in the world hasn't the delicious sweetness of the dish of sheep-sorrel gathered by you and jellied by your ma and sweetened with a barrel of brown sugar; the attar of all the scented blossoms in flowerdom does not give as odiferous an aroma as one whiff of fragrance from the honey-suckle vine that grew on the porch. All the high-priced coins in numismatism are shy the sentimental value of the little collection you found amongst pa's keepsakes, or the old coins you have picked up here and there, the ones that started you on your senior collection. Home loving folks are best, are real; "home grown" coins have the homelike "feel."

oOo

Pearls of Wisdom from Talmudic Tales says "Every man's worth is proportionate to what he knows." A collector's worth to numismatics is what he knows, and tells, about his coins rather than how many he has. "Just as food is the cure for hunger so is study the cure for ignorance." Money is the food of numismatics but the study of coins is the essence. "The first step in the acquisition of wisdom is silence; the second, listening; the third, memory; the fourth, practice; the fifth, teaching others." A good tip to numismatists. "Teach wisdom to him who knows not and learn from him who knows. In this

way you will learn what you do not know and remember what you do." A good creed for all numismatists.

oOo

It is the man on the street, the average man, the next door neighbor that make up the citizenry of this country; the overly rich and the derelict hobo are the rarities. The average man owns the country and rules the country and makes the "government of, for and by the people," as Lincoln said; the exceptions, the rich and the hobo, furnish the contrast, not the background of Americanism.

It is the coin on the street, the average coin, our daily visitor, that makes up the citizenry of numismatism; the rarities and the date-worn coins are the exception. The average coin owns and directs numismatism and makes of it a hobby of, for and by collectors; the rarity and the dateless furnish the contrast, not the rule. The average coins are not the middle-class, they are the whole class, with the rarities and the dateless as tail-ends. A complete collection of one particular coin without a rarity in it, the whole set being worth only \$10, is better than only one rare coin even though it is worth a \$100.

oOo

From New York Times, March 16, 1865,
under News from San Francisco

Our currency is hard. Greenbacks are only dealt in as are stocks, and fluctuates, as does the news from the East. They now rule at fifty cents on the (gold) dollar. Their standard is never stationary, and much money is made and won by speculating in

them. Here we have a state making greenbacks payable for debt; unless a specific contract otherwise made. When no such specific contract is made, but only, a chance is offered to and that is often taken advantage of may be seen by newspaper advertisements, daily appearing, as this:—

CAUTION—John Smith this day to me \$50 in green backs for house. Look out for him.—Samuel Brown

And so green backs are to be only in brokers' windows and in the hands of some greenies just in New York. Until lately they were receivable at par for fines in Police Court; but a recent decision stops this half-pay price for a misdemeanor. Necessarily they hold in payment of the special tax imposed for the extraordinary expenses of the National Government. We are all (for nearly all) watching and prying for the coming of the time when legal notes will be worth their face as they ought to be in fact, if they would be were it not for blanket-blanks who deal in the shreds of war for the country's they would in sweet notations.

And, talking of green-backs, knew as much just now about matters at the East as does a in New York that reads the I would make a fortune before time. Why? Because we have heard a word from the East for only two weeks on account of difficulties on the plains, East Lake, and between Mud Spring Galesburg. The Indians have refrained from interfering the telegraph because a supe supposed to obtain among the now appears to have got entire this, for last accounts say the destroyed the wires in diverse and cut down the poles by thousands.

oOo

Coinie says it don't make no to her why one gives a lot money for a little old money they both look alike to the soot tain cashier.

oOo

It is the recruiting station builds the army. Make you self appointed officer to get from the non-collectors and m lectors of them. Once inter old coins, always interested. I ter to be a "stork" than a better to give birth to a new than to nurse an old one.

CHARLIE FRENCH says—

We're always in the market to buy single pieces or complete collections of gold coins—from twenty-five cent pieces to fifty dollar slugs. We'd like your offerings and asking prices.

FRENCH'S

20 State Street,

Troy, New York

Numismatic Dealers and Auctioneers since 1932

flye

By CHARLES FRENCH

RE COINS — Gold coins of special value to collectors and unusual coin, (but not in-quarter eagles otherwise) as \$2.50 pieces unless held, or with rare and unusual coin as part of a collection for historical, scientific, or numismatic purposes, containing not more than one quarter eagle of the same date, design, and struck by the same mint, may be acquired and held, and sold within the United States, and sold in custody for deposit, without the necessity of obtaining a license therefore. Such coins may be exported only under form TGL11 issued by the Director of the Mint. Application for a license shall be executed on form TGL11 and filed with the

For further detailed information regarding the Gold Acts, may I suggest that those interested send to the United States Secret Service Office nearest your home, (its location can be found at your post office) and ask them to send you a copy of the U. S. Treasury Department's pamphlet Provisional Regulations, issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 as amended to date. They will gladly send it to you free of charge.

Copper coins for the islands of Sao Tome and Principe, in the Gulf of Guinea, were struck at the Rio de Janeiro mint under John VI as Prince Regent (1813-'15), and as King (1819-'25). These coins in denominations of from 10 to 80 reis, very closely resemble those of Brazil except that the value is expressed in figures in place of Roman numerals. The coins are further distinguishable by being about half the size of Brazilian coins of corresponding value and mintage.

From a paper presented to the Albany Numismatic Society

the earliest times barter has an important part in African life. Cowrie shells, various beads,

pieces of cloth, and lengths of brass or copper wire have served as substitutes for money in various localities. Even today we read of lumps of salt and empty cartridge shells being used for small change in parts of Ethiopia. Most of these things are beyond the scope of this paper. However, the standard bronze rings, that once circulated on the Gold Coast, might be considered a sort of token coinage. These rings, with well formed flattened ends, are said to

For the colony of Mozambique, on the southeast coast, copper coins of light weight were issued during the reign of Maria II. The first coinage, of 1840, in denominations of 20, 40, and 80 reis, bore a simple crowned shield, with value in figures. The second coinage of 1853, in denominations of I and II reis, bore a crowned shield within an ornate cartouche with value expressed in Roman numerals. In 1936 there was issued a bronze 20 centavos for Mozambique. The principle device on this issue is a shield bearing in the dexter field the five small shields of Portugal, and in the sinister field the globe of Brazil, both displayed over conventional waves of the sea.

The British at an early date established temporary slave trading posts on the Sierra Leone coast, competing with the Portuguese, French and Dutch. However, the existing colony there is rather the outgrowth of a plan, by certain somewhat misguided philanthropists, to establish there a refuge for freed negroes. The scheme was to found a colony for negroes discharged from British service at the close of the American Revolution, and for those run away slaves who had found their way to London. In 1787, the settlement was begun with 400 negroes and 60 Europeans; the whites being mostly women of abandoned character. In most respects the first settlement quite naturally proved a complete failure. The venture did however secure for Britain the best harbor on the whole west coast. In 1791 a new settlement was laid out and the promoters received a charter as the Sierra Leone Company. In the name of this company a copper cent 1791-96 and a penny 1791 were issued. On the obverse a rather meek looking lion stands at bay, and on the reverse two hands are clasped. In 1807, after no end of difficulties, the company transferred its rights to the British Crown.

Incidentally, it was in 1807 that, through the efforts of William Wilberforce and other reformers, slave trade was officially prohibited by Great Britain. On this occasion a copper medal of 35 n. m. was struck to proclaim the new law. Though this piece is neither a coin nor a token, it was probably intended to be widely distributed in Africa. The obverse bears in the foreground the standing figures of a negro and an Englishman shaking hands. In the background is a native village with groups of natives working and dancing around a tree. Above is the description, "We are all brethren," and in the exergue, "Slave trade abolished by Great Britain, 1807." The reverse inscription, for the benefit of slave traders, proclaims the new prohibition in Arabic. As an example of low relief die cutting the medal shows unusual treatment of perspective.

In 1816 a group of American abolitionists founded the American Colonization Society, with the object in mind of establishing on the African coast a colony for freed negroes.

In 1820 the first settlers landed on what was then known as the Grain Coast. In 1833 there was issued in the name of the society a large copper cent. On the obverse a negro stands under a palm tree against the setting sun, waving farewell to a ship at sea. The inscription above reads "Liberia", with the date, "1833" below. The reverse is inscribed, "American Colonization Society, Founded A. D. 1816, one cent."

In 1847 the society ceded the territory it had acquired, and Liberia was declared a Republic. On this occasion there was issued a handsome pair of coppers in denominations of one cent and two cents. The obverse bears a fine head of Liberty with classic features and wearing a Phrygian cap. On the reverse a single coconut tree stands on a desert shore, and on the distant horizon a steamship. The incuse inscriptions, "Republic of Liberia", "one cent", and "1847" are sunk deeply into a broad raised rim, similar to that found on the old British cartwheels. In 1862 a second issue of the same type was struck. The uncrowded simplicity of these coppers, combined with their practical wear-resisting design, places them indisputably among the finest examples of modern coinage.

In 1889 a small cent of the same size and composition as that of the United States was issued. The obverse bears the shield of Liberia, with "Republic of Liberia" above and date below. The shield, somewhat similar to that of our own country, has eleven pales in the lower field and a single star in the upper. The reverse bears the value, within an oak wreath, with a single star between the wreath tips.

In 1896 and 1906 a new type larger bronze was issued. The obverse bears a beautiful laureate head of Liberty. On the reverse is a coconut tree, a dove bearing a message, a distant sail ship, and the setting sun — all within a beaded circle.

In 1937, a light colored bronze coin in denominations of one-half, one, and two cents was issued. These coins have a reverse very similar to that of the 1906 issue. The obverse, however, shows an elephant with upraised trunk strolling to the left. The issue is said to commemorate the ninetieth anniversary of the country's independence.

We would like to believe that those rare individuals who, a century ago, fought so wholeheartedly for the anti-slavery cause did not struggle in vain. We would like to believe that the strength of their ideals stamped out for all time the revolting traffic in human beings. We learn, however, that as late as 1930 an international commission investigated and exposed the existence of slavery in Liberia, and that in the year 1927 some 250,000 slaves were declared free in Sierra Leone. It is when we recall the early history of these two settlements and the ideals of liberty on which they were both supposedly founded, that the irony of these facts becomes so striking.

Numismatic Ramblin

By HARRY BOSLEY

Gold is found canned up these A bulldozer uprooted \$1,000 in coins in an old forty niner town, som, California, recently. The were buried in a jar about two below the surface, and were between 1860 and 1880.

oOo

A \$1 gold coin, dated 1859, found in a parking meter recent the downtown district of Kansas. The coin was too small to register the meter, and the owner did even get a penny's worth of tin the dollar.

oOo

Authority has been granted since 1950 Holy Year coins. The will have nominal values of 1, 10 and 100 lira. One side will a likeness of Pope Pius XII; on the other side, the opening of the Door.

oOo

The nickel is no longer the "ing coin" in New York city. It takes the "tipping coin"—the coin to make local telephone calls.

oOo

A pirate lore comes to light cache of old coins, consisting thirty-five gold and silver coins Spanish, French and English dated from 1702 to 1794, were covered recently in an excavation an outdoor swimming pool in Park, New Jersey. Long st legends of buried pirate treasures the Atlantic coast have come

oOo

It's not the number of coins mislaid has, but the knowledge coins that counts.

oOo

The nickel is the youngest coin still in use in the United States. Nickels have been minted since and the shield type was then issued.

oOo

A grocer in Connellsville, Pa., traded in his old car and ten buckets filled with dimes for car. The dimes were saved ten year period, and amount \$1,405.

oOo

Goldthwaite, Texas, is well with gold according to legend. The miners are digging again in the hills at 13 millions hidden buried in 1762. Is 13 unlucky, the treasure hunters believe. Something for nothing often ops nothing for something.

oOo

One coin leads to another, first thing you know you have a collection.

oOo

When your coin collection averages, it's as close to the top as it is to the top.



Recent editions by the Society of Medalists

ent Medallic Art

months back, Georgia S. Main focused attention on a hobby which after a long beginning is fast coming own.

the pastime of gathering to collection of American medals offering in this field, old are of an exceptionally high, representing the sculpture many eminent men.

always proved exciting to acquire the images of produced by world artists, no matter what the medallions—prints of famous masters—the more accessible Carrier originals, first and limited rarities in the field of old coins, and scaled down images of metal, and various other massive sculpture in many perhaps the prime motive for as been to visit the sites these renowned works have years, sometimes centuries. Perhaps the basic desire to hold their images in our minds collectors to shops and more finely detailed representations of these memorable creations had in miniature form.

ally an artist of high creates originally, for and smaller medium, such as in composition. Such was the when the celebrated sculptor Wein, brought into being the medal both sides of which rated above. Of these works, says: "In this medal I have to portray the Creation. Of the medal shows God in omnipotent power creating men and the earth, man and the planets, the suns, the moon, as stated in the book of 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth'. The medal represents the tranquility of The Great Architect,' with a symbol, the calipers and, contemplating the fulfillment of His labors with, also from the book of Gen-

esis: 'And God saw everything that He had made and behold, it was very good.' I have tried to show the majesty and power of these lines from the Bible."

This is the forty-third issue of The Society of Medalists in New York City, released in May of this year.

Our next medal is of a different type, showing the famous profile of General Douglas MacArthur. Because of the widespread interest surrounding this controversial figure, The Society of Medalists had this medal struck in bronze in three sizes. They are from models by the New York sculptor Jeno Jusko, made expressly for the Mayor's Reception Committee in New York when they welcomed the general to their city. A special inscription honoring the general appears on the reverse side. This medal will most certainly be a collector's piece before too long as only 350 were made.

It is apparent from the works of these two Americans that we have in this country fitting successors to the

masters of Europe in the merits of skilled craftsmanship and the portrayal of immediate events as well as the creation of symbolism striving to convey the universal thoughts which continue to belong to all peoples.

FOR SALE (Miscellaneous)

100 DIFFERENT FOREIGN COINS, \$3. 100 Indian head cents, \$3. Your want list solicited for all foreign and U. S. coins.—Parker, 1264 Market, San Francisco 2, Calif. **86238**

CONFEDERATE STATES BILLS: One dollar to one hundred dollars; in large quantities for resale.—Homeplace Shop, Williamsburg, Virginia. **jl3882**

FOREIGN COIN BARGAIN, 26 different from 15 diff. countries, \$1.60 diff., 26 diff. countries, \$2. All nice, no junk. Many very old.—Stevens Hobby Shop, 352 E. Whittier, Columbus, O. **83994**

U. S. COINS for collectors. Reasonable prices. Send for free lists.—Edward Hutchinson, 3463 "T" St., Philadelphia, Penna. **n123611**

MILITARY DECORATIONS for sale: All countries.—List for stamp.—Kenneth Lee, 823 Security Bldg., Glendale 3, Calif. **sl28801**

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\$10,000 RARE EUROPEAN coin collection. Will sell or trade.—Ralph May, 703 13th Street, Greeley, Colorado. **au3662**

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY: Bank note reporters, counterfeit detectors, and related publications—1923-1936.—Wm. H. Dillistin, 443 E. 39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. **Je128041**

INVESTIGATE MY PRICES on cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves.—Frank Eppe, Box 1066, Charleston, West Virginia. **s3272**

GOLD COINS—American and Foreign for my personal collection—Ira Nelson, 10 Battery March St., Boston, Mass. **mb124201**

WANTED: PAPER Money issued in New Jersey, also American Colonial Notes.—J. N. Spiro, 14 Burr Rd., Maplewood, N. J. **sl28821**

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for gold coins, rare coins, worthwhile collections. Prompt payment.—John Ziegler, R2, Fremont, Ohio. **d128801**

WANTED FOR CASH. Michigan obsolete bank notes and scrip.—Harold L. Bowen, 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit 13, Michigan. **mh122611**

MY TOY SOLDIERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 153)

tive setups. Also, in assembling these toy armies of mine, I try to get regiments which have opposed one another. For instance, the Arabs attack the French Foreign Legion in other sets of mine. Also, I want the various regiments of various countries; hence I have, for Belgium, the Belgian mounted rifles as well as the Belgian (foot) grenadiers.

It boils down to this; as far as my imported toy soldier collecting is concerned, I am trying to "collect in pairs." And, also, groups which, from different nations, fought side-by-side in some war.

The Korean "War" may be an example. Here we have—and I have such groups to represent them—the U. S., Australian, French, British, etc. I have a U. S. artillery unit; an Australian combat regiment; A French Foreign Legion group, as well as the U. S. Marines.

I collect "in sets," which can be set up together, or as opposing one another. The U. S. Artillery bombing the attacking "reds" for example.

Which makes for colorful collecting of these toy miniatures made in England, France and Ireland. I have a picturesque stage coach with two westerners in the driving seats, one pointing a gun; and eight mounted Indians attacking them with tomahawks and rifles.

Therefore, such collecting is "collecting with a purpose." The picture with this article shows the writer with a few of his "armies" and one (British) military band.

POST CARDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 146)

Capitol City Post Card Collectors
Cherokee Card Club
Cleveland Post Card Club
Columbus Chapter of the PCCC of A
Dixie Card Club
Eiben Card Collector
Ezra Meeker Post Card Club of the North West
Friendship Traveler Club
Hadley Street Post Card Club (Junior members only)
Heart of America Chapter of the PCCC of A
Hoosier Post Card Club
International View Postcard Collectors Club
Jean's Correspondence and Exchange
Joe's Mail Hobby Exchange
King's and Queen's Post Card Club
Long Beach Chapter of the PCC of A
Marguerites Card Exchange
Maximum Card Society of America
Merry Bee Hobby Society
Metropolitan Post Card Collectors
Mile High Chapter of the PCCC of A
Pasadena Post Card Club
Paul Bunyan Post Card Club
Phidilus Exchange
Post Card Collectors Club of America
Post Card Enthusiasts
Queen City Chapter of the PCCC of A
Saguaro Post Card Club
Seattle Post Card Club
Southern California Post Card Club
Viv's View Card Club
Wilmington Deltalogists' Club
Windy City Card Collectors Club
World Stamp and Card Club

Many thanks to Orville C. Walden, and to Bob Hendricks for prompt answers to inquiries in connection with this article. The writer will make an addenda to the club list upon receipt of information about other clubs. Addresses will be

furnished only upon receipt of stamped, self addressed envelopes. Happy Collecting.

AUTOGRAPHS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 136)

tary's name to that of the king, indicating that the ruler did not sign personally. Ship's papers signed by Madison and Monroe are generally valued at about \$5.00, or if the same document is signed by both presidents, \$7.50 to \$10.00. A New Jersey seven shilling note signed by John Hart, in mint condition, is worth approximately \$5.00. Hart evidently signed thousands of them, as did the steamboat inventor John Stevens, but they are nevertheless extremely interesting since they bear the magic date "1776." In any other form, Hart's autograph is very scarce and quite valuable. The infantry tactics handbook autographed by General Hood is a most unusual item, although its monetary value is hard to fix, depending mainly upon the eagerness of the purchaser. During the struggle between the North and South, wholesale lots of books and documents were ruthlessly burned by the invading armies of the North. If General Hood carried this handbook throughout his campaigns, it is certainly a splendid relic of the "Lost Cause", for not many similar souvenirs have survived the ravages of war.

As you perhaps know, Buffalo Bill was primarily a showman and the exciting adventures described in his famous autobiography are mostly fictional. As proprietor of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, he carried on a rather extensive correspondence and his autograph is not difficult to obtain. A signature is worth about \$1.00, a short autograph quotation signed \$2.50 to \$5.00, and full autograph letters are generally valued at \$5.00 to \$15.00, depending upon contents. Sitting Bull learned to write his name in crude, print-like letters while exiled in Canada after the Custer battle. Later he traveled with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and in a booth provided for the purpose signed autographs upon payment of a small fee. His signature is worth about \$2.50 to \$5.00, but at the present time it is very scarce and in great demand.

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AUTOGRAPHS WANTED: Famous present celebrities. Describe fully, price.—Dr. Kronovet, 76 Ocean Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIGARETTE TOBACCO CARDS: Items advertising or issued by Tobacco Companies.—Charles Bray, East 40th St., New York, N. Y.

ADVERTISING: Accumulation of interesting correspondence, invoices, cards, catalogues from industrial business concerns before 1890. Send want list.—I. Warsaw, 762 West Avenue, New York 26, N. Y.

LETTERS, any lots before 1890 or without covers.—Alvin Lohr, Box 10, Hagerstown, Md.

WANTED: California, Nevada, other Western states. Any historical material, books, broadsides, photographs, diaries, posters, early newspaper, theatre programs, daguerotypes, cards, anything else.—Argonac Kearny St., San Francisco, Calif.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, carved, description, price.—Colton, 145 East New York City, N. Y.

WANTED: Nazi, Japanese guns, swords, daggers, armor, helmets, cartridges, old coins, corate money, old documents, old letters, postcards. Any quantity. Catalog Thomas Worniecki, Box 167H, W Square, N. Y.

OLD CHRISTMAS CARDS wanted. Bottle Whinery, 17 South Park Grand Rapids 3, Mich.

WANTED: Advertising Pencils. Cliff Jefferis, Alinsworth, Neb.

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The Magazine For Collectors

1951



SEWING BIRDS
(See Page 101)

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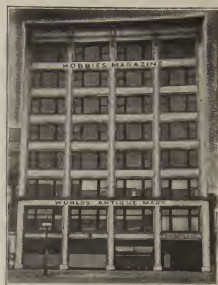
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HOBBIES is indexed monthly in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, which is available in most libraries.

Mechanical Electrical and Scientific Antiques

George Eastman House Receives Collection of 238 Exposure Meters

A collection of 238 exposure meters and exposure calculators of all known types assembled by the late Joseph Mina Bing, prominent New York consulting engineer and internationally known amateur photographer, has been presented to the George Eastman House by Mrs. Bing.

Mr. Bing, a native of Vienna, came to America in 1906 and for a number of years thereafter was chief engineer for railroad construction in South and Central America. He supervised the building of the towers of the Hell Gate Bridge in New York.

In 1925 during a trip to Germany he discovered that a friend of his, Dr. Emil Mayer, a lawyer, had just invented and was manufacturing a new type of exposure meter, the Justophot. He brought some of the meters home with him, the first to be imported to the United States. Until the opening of the Second World War, he was this country's largest importer of exposure meters and greatly influenced their design.

The Joseph M. Bing Memorial Collection of exposure meters enables a thorough study to be made of the de-

velopment of this vital accessory for photographers. The first attempts to determine exposure were by reference to past experience. Ingenious slide rules and tables put together the varying factors which influenced exposure. These were the condition of the light at various latitudes, seasons and time of day, the type of subject, the shutter speed and the diaphragm opening of the lens. One of the earliest exposure calculators, designed by Hurter and Drifffield in 1888, even took into account the factor of lens flare. The earliest reference to exposure meter problems was found by Mr. Bing in an article written about 1858 by an Englishman, incidentally of the same name, Bing.

The first meters to measure the amount of light made use of photosensitive material, usually a piece of photographic paper. The time required for the paper to darken to the shade of a standard tint was integrated on a slide rule with the other factors. This type of exposure meter, called "Actinometer," was widely used about 1900. The "Actinometer", however, was impractical because it took too much time to arrive at an answer to the problem, and could not be used in artificial light.

The second type of meter, called the "Extinction" makes use of a wedge of translucent material rang-

ing from light to dark on which printed figures or letters. It was a type of meter which Mr. Bing imported. When the subject was viewed through the wedge, not a letter could be read. The brighter light, the more numbers became visible. This rough measure of amount of light is then integrated with all other factors. These elements are related to photography in which the light reflected from the subject is compared to an artificial light, the intensity of which is changed.

The fourth and most modern of exposure meter makes use of photoelectric cell to measure light. The electricity is generated in the cell in proportion to the amount of light falling upon it. The current is then measured and related to means of a simple calculator, and other factors. The first meter of this type was put on the market in 1910.

The entire Joseph M. Bing Memorial Collection of exposure meters is now on view at the George Eastman House, Rochester, New York.

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John Muir, Naturalist and Inventor

By ISOBEL GORDON

of us have forgotten the objects created by John Muir was still a young man, and began to realize how much of the outdoors and all of creations which so absorbed in life.

youth in Wisconsin there was one for reading and personal work; all efforts of that kind spent on the repair of farm machinery and the outdoor work John's father wished accomplished. Unwarily, one evening the old boy that if he would could get up in the morning as he liked. This was joyful to the lad as he usually had to get up at eight o'clock when the family retired but now he got up at one o'clock in the morning and had five glorious hours' wealth! Fearing to annoy his father by building a fire so he had in comfort, John decided on a self-setting sawmill he invented. For though John's father had brought from Scotland a saw, hammer, and chisels, with these articles, they had no saw. A coarse crooked one which was suitable for sawing the dry oak and oak about their farm. The lad made his own fine saw which would cut the hardwood smoothly, besides Bradwells, and a pair of compasses, out of pieces of steel, wire, and old

John Muir had dammed a pond and put the self-setting saw-mill in operation, he invented more things; waterwheels, unusual hinges and latches, thermometers, barometers, curious clocks, a barometer automatic contrivance to feed the horses at any hour of the day, a lamp-lighter and a ratchet, and an early-or-late machine. His creation of a ratchet which would tell the day of the week and of the month, strike a common clock and indicate the time by an attachment by which he connected to the bedstead

to bring the lad to his feet at any hour, and also start fires and light lamps, was accomplished only by the boy's reading the time laws of the pendulum from a book, for he had never seen the inside of any kind of clock or watch. He thought out the design in his mind and then began to build it in wood, carrying small parts in his pocket to whittle when there was a spare moment at his work on the farm. It was finally finished and after he had hung moraine boulders for weights, the youth set it running. It had a good loud tick and strike for the machinery was all in plain sight, not enclosed in any kind of a case. Shortly after he made another hickory clock shaped like a scythe to symbolize the scythe of Father Time. This had many of the devices of the first, and it was known to have remained a good time-keeper even after fifty years of age. The third timekeeper he invented was a large one like a town clock with four dials and with the time figures so big they could be read by neighbors as well as workers in the field. It also indicated the days of the week and month.

A thermometer John Muir made, and fastened on the side of the house, was so sensitive that if a person approached it within four or five feet the heat radiated from the person's body caused the hand of the dial to move so fast that the motion could easily be seen. When the observer stepped away the hand moved slowly back to its normal position.

When young Muir decided to leave home a year after he came of age he took as his baggage two clocks and a small thermometer which he had made, and with the three wooden objects tied together with no covering, so that it had the appearance of a complicated machine, and about fifteen dollars in his pocket, he made his way to the State Fair in Madison, Wisconsin, where he and his inventions were warmly welcomed. He was allowed the choice of any space he wished, a carpenter to make shelving and after finding some glacial boulders he wished for weights, he soon had the clocks running. His striking personality with his amazing inventions were one of the most appealing attractions of the Fair and the inventions attracted much attention and praise from the crowd and newspaper reporters. Some prizes were awarded and the lad was given one of ten or fifteen dollars and

a diploma. Those inventions, though seemingly of little importance, opened many doors to the young inventor, and later made easier his entrance into the University and his life there.

During the time John Muir attended the University he invented a bed which would set him on his feet each morning at a determined hour, and also light a lamp in the dark winter mornings. He also created a machine to make visible the growth of plants and the action of the sunlight. This was a very interesting contrivance enclosed in glass.

John Muir was four years at the University where he chose the studies he thought would be most useful to him. These were chemistry, mathematics and physics, some Greek and Latin, and botany and geology. As we know, he lived to become one of our greatest and most loved naturalists, but we cannot but wonder what other remarkable objects he might have created if he had followed his skill and insight for mechanical inventions.

CALENDAR CLOCKS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25)

to buy it. When it was finally put up for sale, the price was quickly bid up to a point beyond my modest means. I am still looking for one that I can afford to buy.

The Ithaca calendar clocks are perhaps the most beautiful and interesting of all calendar clocks. The cases are usually very well designed. The last one I saw was made of light walnut wood with ebony trim. The time dial and hands are, for the most part, plain. The calendar section is below the time dial and under glass. The date is indicated by a large and often ornate hand, pointing to the date on a circular band. The month appears in a slot or window on one side and the day in another window. This part of the clock is usually quite decorative.

The Ithaca clocks are marvels of mechanical ingenuity. Most of them will compensate for the thirty and thirty-one day months and February with only twenty-eight days. Some of them actually and automatically calculate the variation in leap years.

Calendar clocks were made by nearly all of the clock manufacturers that were in production during the last half of the nineteenth century. Many of them sold for ridiculously low prices when the complexity of their movements is considered. I have an old handbill, probably printed around 1890, and reading as follows:

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 45)

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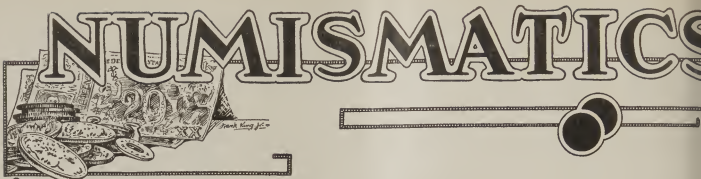
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NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

Girls of today who adorn themselves with jewelry extenuate their vanity by citing Biblical approbation. Away back there in early Genesis mention is made of ladies wearing bracelets and other like etetra. Far be it from me to wish to knock the props from under our girls' precedent, but is it very likely the Christian girls of Bible history did not wear their rings and bracelets for adornment. The Chinese had no pockets to carry their money in so they holed their coins and strung them on a string. It is possible that the fingers and the wrists of the fair sex were used to string the family fortune. During early Biblical times money was not coined and stamped. Money consisted of pieces of silver and gold, valued by weight. These pieces were bars, and of different weights. When a family had accumulated a nest egg, provision had to be made for handling it. There were no endowments, stocks or bonds to invest it in; no safety boxes to store it in; no bank in which to deposit it; houses were not burglar proof; hiding places were not un-findable; money belts were not unknown and pockets yet un-invented. The family wealth had to be carried on the person; but how? The money, consisting of pieces or bars of silver and gold, for convenience sake, were probably hammered long and slender, then shaped into rings, the small ones to be worn on fingers, the larger ones on wrists. The men in their daily toil could not be handicapped with these impediments, so it fell to the lot of the women folks to use their fingers and wrists as the family purse.

oOo

Tourists enroute, no matter how important their ultimate destination, delight in taking short side trips. Coin collectors traveling the numismatic route with a big collection their objective also like to divert their minds with side trips. They like to ponder over things money-wise although the things cannot become a part of their collections. A war mother whose missing son fills an unmarked grave often wonders if he is not the "unknown soldier." And collectors often wonder if one of the coins in his collection is not the original widow's mite. Another short side

trip is that of the thirty pieces of silver received by Judas for the betrayal of his Master. Filled with remorse Judas committed suicide. What became of the tainted bribe money? You may have one of these very pieces of tainted money, the most infamous bribe money recorded in history, in your possession. If you wish to take a side trip to the world's most famous plot of ground purchased with the tainted money of the world's most infamous betrayal, board the train at Matthews, get off at Chapter XXVII, and ask the guide to show you verses 5 to 10.

oOo

A chemist suggests that a little camphor be kept in the box housing coins to prevent tarnishing, the same as jewelers do, and as some housewives do in their silver chests.

oOo

In the old days, traveling in a Covered Wagon at three miles per hour in good weather and three days per mile in bad, we landlubbers dreamed of "Sailing, sailing, over the bounding sea", but in these auto days the sailor dreams "touring, touring, over the wide prairie". We longed for "Life on the ocean wave, life on the rolling deep", they now long for "life in the kitchenette trailer, life in the touring house-keep". Times changeth. We used to find old coins in our change, we now buy them on boards; we were solo collectors, we now join Clubs; we surmised the historical connections of our coins, we now take a HOBBIES course; collecting was a hobby, now a science; we were coin collectors, now numismatists. Time, with its changes, waits for no man; Time Marches On, and numismatists "keep up with the times."

oOo

There is always something to be thankful for; even the blackest cloud has a silver lining. Hard luck in one direction has its compensation in another. Don't bewail your small collection and envy the large one. As one optimistic collector said: "I am satisfied with my few-coined collection. I would rather have a small collection at home to play with than a many-coined collection in the safety box to think about." It is not so much the size, the value of a collection, that

counts, as the size, the value enjoyment you get out of it, the biggest satisfactions, our greatest joys, of ten come in small amounts, a timely gift, a thoughtful remembrance.

oOo

One nice thing about coin collections, while of course you must be ever so careful about their care to prevent friction and tarnish, you need not be overly orderly in keeping. Sometimes we get in a hurry and toss them all mixed up in a box helter skelter, and the much fun it is separating them. It is kind of like re-arranging neck ties, admiring each one as it is in its proper place. Like I says, "There are some enterprises which a careful disorderliness truly method."

oOo

Every man that sold papers youth remembers the thrill of the time he was recognized as an expert by some news boy through a paper in front of him with "mister." "Mistered" is good youth, hello to manhood. If in doubt about any phase of the game do not hesitate to ask a collector as they all like to be "mistered." They like to be recognized as out of the tyro class of graduates. The way to a man may be through his stomach, but the way to his vanity is through "mister."

oOo

Dainty, fairy Silver Trey; merry, blithe and gay Little silver three cent piece lost in a pocket crease. Where did you come from, and all, you are so teenysy small?

I'm of silver from mountain high, alloyed with a dash from the sky; Mab breathed in me the life of life, then placed this world of strife To bring good cheer and days to inmates of the coin travs.

oOo

Hostesses of air-lines are selected from the light we hold down the load probably known as "half-pint" girls like and very charming. The tiny, diminutive silver three cent piece, might well be called a "half-pint" member of the coin family like and very charming.

MONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES FRENCH

per money wears out at the rate of forty million dollars a day. An old bundle patched, torn, and worn notes arrive daily at the Federal Reserve banks in Washington from all branch banks throughout the country. More than three quarters of these notes are one dollar bills, and they receive the most use. They are cut in half lengthwise and packed in bundles of one hundred. Would you like to count all of that dirty money? It has to be counted, you know, and it has been no easy job recently.

Printing new money by machine has been done easily for a long, long time, but the machines that counted new bills could not handle these dirty ones at all, and they had to be counted by hand.

The National Bureau of Standards recently announced the development of a new automatic counter that can handle these worn out bills. The machine has a jawed spindle that grips the stanled end and rifles them past a kind of mechanical comb. The notes are flipped through the beam of a photo electric cell, electronic recorder and will count 100 notes per hour, eight times the rate, human hands can count in the same time. If packages of 100 are accurate, the photo electric detects it immediately and the waste is dumped in a separate bin and sent.

The twenty five machines being introduced will put 80 out of work, but they regret it for the monotony of the job causes most counters to leave the very short time. And it will save the taxpayers about a quarter of a million dollars annually.

The constant increase in demand for paper money has, for a long time, been a problem for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. As demand increases more notes must be printed and distributed. Then, of course, they wear out and must be replaced and destroyed. We remember about twenty-five years ago when our paper money was reduced in size. This was done to enable more to be printed at less expense, and to also give a re-

duction in the printing costs of both the paper and ink.

We wonder why older coins do not bring more than they do. Coins fifty, a hundred, or even as old as a thousand years can be acquired for very little. The coinages of those early days were nothing to what is turned out today in one year. Collectors, however, use today's coinage figures as a guide to predicting what coins and years will become rare. While there is some basis of accuracy to this system, it is not perfect. For by this standard, the steadily increasing number of coins minted would indicate that present coinages, even those considered to be rare, are really very common. Take, for example our rare 1916 D Mercury dime, \$26,400 or 264,000 of these were minted, yet a dime of 1847, over a hundred years old records a coinage of 245,000. The 1914 D Lincoln cent has a recorded coinage of 1,119,000 coins, but they now sell for prices ranging as high as \$25.00 for a brilliant uncirculated specimen. Still a large cent of 1814, with a coinage of only 357,000 coins, one third the number and over one hundred years old, still can be bought for from 25c to \$10.00.

A study of other comparisons will reveal many, many more similar circumstances. We know that many coins commonly used say, two hundred or more years ago can still be purchased for very small premiums in comparison to what is being realized by some of the more current coins. Demand, without question, is the controlling factor. Take this away or reduce it and down will come tumbling the price on these newer coins.

We find recent ads offering 1950 D nickels at many times over face value. This date and mint mark has hardly had time to get into circulation, still premiums are being asked, and by the Roll! There must be thousands saved out of circulation by speculators and coin collectors, they will never get back into circulation for the most part and therefore will not decrease in numbers due to wear. Who knows

how long these coins will continue in such lively demand, or maintain the premium that is asked for them now, or perhaps go higher?

Questions and Answers

Question:

Can you tell me the value and what kind of coin this is? The markings on one side are: "Ein Kruezer, 1816." There are two sprays, and the letter A, on the other side is an emblem or coat of arms with two eagles; one has a sword, the other a ball. Above the emblem is a crown, and around the edge of the coin is: K. K. Oesterreichische Scheidemünze. I hope you can give me some information about this coin, especially as to the country of origin.—*Hazle Sears*

Answer:

This is a one Kreuzer coin of Austria and is not rare.—*C. F.*

Question:

Would the coin described here be of any interest? It is a full inch in width. Front-head and date 1878 and inscription "Alfonso 12 Por La Gracia de Dios." Reverse—Shield topped by crown with laurel sprays at sides:

Inscription, "Rex Coast De Espana," "Cinco Centavas."

Spanish coin, found in a load of Ohio River gravel bought for our yard. It is dark and worn, with copper showing through. 1878 is the year. The piece is dark and worn.

Shall be happy to hear from you if convenient.—*Mary C. Titus*

Answer:

The coin is very common and in the condition mentioned worth next to nothing.—*C. F.*

Question:

Can you give me information and value of the following coins and note? On the date side of this coin is a head and around the edge is Carolus III Del Gratia 1777, on the reverse side is a coat of arms with a crown on top and around the edge is Hispan Et Ind. Rex. J. R. P. R. Between the periods is a figure or letter of some kind but cannot tell what it is. This coin is about the size of our nickel. I also have a coin on the date side is a person and around the edge is Britannia, 1749 on the reverse side is a head and around the edge is Georgius. II. Rex. This coin is a little larger than our nickles

I have a large coin on the date side are two arrows crossed, a crown at the top with a hole in the coin above the crown, across the center is 2. OR. S. M., and at the bottom the date 1760. On the reverse side is a coat of arms in the middle, and a crown at the top, and around the edge is a crown A. F. S. G. crown V. crown R.

I also have a Confederate note which is dated May 6, 1862. It has a roaring old wood burning railroad train also an old sailing vessel, etc. It reads "The Confederate States, America will pay One Hundred Dol-

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lars to bearer with interest at 2 cents per day. "Richmond, signed May 6, 1862." Under the train in small print reads: "Six months after the Ratification of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States 100, and on the back is stamped Interest paid to January, 1863 on the other end of the back is stamped Interest paid to 1st January, 1864 at Jackson.

I have had these coins for some time and would be very pleased to know more about them. I certainly would appreciate any information I might receive.

—Mrs E. P. Willis

Answer:

From your description I believe your first coin a 1 Real piece of Chas. III of Spain. Struck at their Bolivian mint. It is not rare.

The second coin is George II half penny of England.

The third piece is a 2 Ore coin of Scandinavia.

The bill you have is an interest bearing \$100 bill of the Confederate states usually worth around 25c.

None of the items you list are of exceptionally high monetary value but all are extremely interesting from a numismatic viewpoint.—C. F.

Question:

In the June issue of HOBBIES, Mrs. G. C. Zortman of Missouri makes an interesting inquiry regarding an old coin dated 1768 with the words "In Memory of the Good Old Days" around the edge.

My husband has such a coin but with the later date of 1797. It follows the description of Mrs. Zortman's coin identically with one small exception—the spelling of Georivs all is one word with the E after the G omitted rather than Georgeivs as in Mrs. Zortman's coin.

My husband was given this coin in 1944 during World War II while stationed in the Pacific zone. He was hospitalized for some time at Auckland, New Zealand and a young New Zealander gave him this coin during his stay there.

We believe it to be a Commemorative coin of some kind, but commemorative of what? We also believe it to be a British coin rather than American. We hope someone may be able to shed further light on it.

—Mrs. Homer Green

Answer:

Mrs. Green was kind enough to send me a pencil rubbing of the coin she has and I believe this is a brass or copper token coined in design similar to the old Spade Guineas of George V of England (which were gold). During the early part of the 19th century it was not common to find such "tokens" issued by private individuals particularly during the times of depressions or political upheaval. The legend "In memory of the Good Old Days" stuck on imitation gold coin indicates that this is what the coin is.

Mrs. Zortman's coin while dated differently is probably the same type of token.—C. F.

Question:

I have the following correspondence regarding Mrs. Zortman's inquiry published in the June copy of HOBBIES.—C. F.

Dear Mrs. Zortman:

Answering your S. O. S. in the June HOBBIES I would like to offer a little information which may help you to identify your mystery coin.

I have an illustrated copy of the History of the U. S. Mint, by G. G. Evans dated 1888, and in it I find listed under "Silver Colonial," for the year 1773 one coin "Georgivs III shield—(Virginia Shilling) valued at that time at \$20.00 fine and \$15.00 good. However, the coin illustrated does not have the motto, "In Memory of the Good Old Days."

Beneath the picture of this coin is the following information:

"Virginia half pennies seem to have been very plentiful. A number of different dies were used. A laureated bust of George III is surrounded, as on the English half penny with his title George I V S III Rex. The reverse has an ornamented and crowned shield emblazoned quarterly—1. England empalming Scotland. 2. France (fleur de lis). 3. Ireland (harp). 4. the electoral divisions, Legend, Virginia." I do not find any other coin of this type listed for 1768, and as so many different dies were cast it is possible that the one you have is one of those.

From your description and the above description it does seem that there must be some connection between the two.

I am not a coin collector hence know very little about same, but always like to help out as I know how intriguing a thing like that is.

Trusting this will give a little light on the subject I am

—Mabel A. Seaver

P. S. Incidentally the letter V is correct. I think it is the old way of making the letter U.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY: Bank note reporters, counterfeit detectors, and related publications—1825-1885. — Wm. H. Dillistin, 443 E. 39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. J6128041

INVESTIGATE MY PRICES on cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves. — Frank Epps, Box 1066, Charleston, West Virginia. s3272

GOLD COINS—American and Foreign for my personal collection—Ira Nelson, 80 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. mh124201

WANTED: PAPER Money issued in New Jersey, also American Colonial Notes.—J. N. Spiro, 14 Burr Rd., Maplewood, N. J. s120821

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for gold coins, rare coins, worthwhile collections. Prompt payment.—John Ziegler, R2, Fremont, Ohio. d128801

WANTED FOR CASH, Michigan obsolete bank notes and scrip.—Harold L. Bowen, 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan. mh122511

Answer:

Dear Mrs. Seaver:

The Virginia half penny was dated 1773, the silver Virginia coin which is very rare was only c 1774. Mrs. Zortman's coin is c 1768 so it could not be one of t

—O—

The home is the keystone of country. With the incoming of auto and the outgoing of the p en-tour some predicted the key would become cracked, that the ple would leave their happy hom tour. They are mistaken. To hitch the trailer to their cars and their home along. What's a trip out a home?

—O—

The wise seers predicted hard would separate the numismatists their collections. Wrong. A col would no sooner part with his c tion than a sick man with his cine. Numismatics is the keysto hobbies and refuses to be cracke even dented. What are hobbies out a coin collection?

FOR SALE (Miscellaneous)

100 DIFFERENT FOREIGN COIN 100 Indian head cents, \$3. Your list solicited for all foreign and coins.—Parker, 1264 Market, San cisco 2, Calif.

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U. S. COINS for collectors. Retail prices. Send for free list.—Edward Hutchinson, 3463 "T" St., delphia, Penna.

MILITARY DECORATIONS for All countries.—Last for stamp.—K Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 3.

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U. S. 5c NICKELS, 1950. D. Mint 3 for \$1.25.—Fred Greenglay, 1545 St., Denver, Colo.

APPROVALS! U. S. and foreign Send 10c for foreign coin and bank Price Lists.—Terry Tirado, 1507 Lynn, Austin, Texas.

\$10,000 RARE EUROPEAN collection. Will sell or trade.—Ralph 703 13th Street, Greeley, Colorado.

THE MAGAZINE CALLED PETERSON'S

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 152)

to bleeding, blistering, purging, and vomiting for almost anything at all. "If children of but a few months . . . indulge in nuts, rich cakes, and pastries at night they are apt to colic!" Then follows a gruesome catalogue of symptoms of the approaching end, and "Death closes the distressing scene".

Following this cheerful little column is "Our New Cook Book" department. Here we are given the recipe for plum pudding, containing among a great many other things, a pound and a half of suet, a pound and a half of bread crumbs, and a pint of brandy—the whole to be boiled for six hours. Little Willie's end seems even clearer now, but some of them lived, or we wouldn't be here today. A recipe for oatmeal porridge is vague, to put it mildly. "Put some water on the fire, put in some salt. When it boils put in some oatmeal. And stir it constantly for half an hour." The poor bride who tried out that one may have had an exciting time.

Plagiarism must have been commoner than it is today, or editors were slower to catch it. There is a poem named "Adelaide Moore" that is a nearly literal copy of Poe's "Annabell Lee"—we wonder what the "author" got for that one. The editor asks plaintively that newspapers reprinting his stories give him the credit, that's all, as he paid for the stories. He also calls attention to the fact that this year "Peterson's" would pay the postage on the magazine, a saving of up to twenty-five cents on each copy. People getting up clubs

and winning steel engravings (not chromes) as premiums could point out the anonymous reader tributes on the editorial page. "One lady writes, I have been taking the magazine for thirty years" and the editor gallantly counters with "We hope she lives to take it another thirty—a lady of such good taste deserves to live forever!"

There is a review of new books each month—the ones obviously published by Peterson's, of course receiving the best notices, but most of the publications reviewed are said to be a "capital", "handsomely bound and printed" and "deserving of all success". Occasionally, however, some luckless writer falls under the editor's displeasure, and then "this is a very inferior novel, not even worthy of Edmund Yates, though at best he is but second-rate". Poor Edmund Yates, I am going to try to find a copy of his "Going to the Bad" and read it just to spite the editor of "Peterson's".

Unfortunately, in the binding of the magazines, the paper covers and most of the advertising have been left out. But the back of the last page is filled with what must have been a pretty good cross section of the ads, and on the editorial page can be found some high-sounding tributes to someone's Glove-Fitting Corset, and someone else's Bloom-of-Youth (no one will know it is not your own natural color!) A table fountain that spurts colored water sounds intriguing, and I wish I had one. I also covet the adjustable tables and glass calling-cards; and the prize package consisting of fifteen sheets of paper, fifteen envelopes, gold pen, pen holder, pencil, patent tape, and a piece of jewelry—all for 25c—makes my mouth water.

This particular year of *Peterson's* contains a month by month account of the Centennial Exposition then going on in Philadelphia, and the drawings of the buildings and descriptions of the exhibits are really well-done, and rewarding to the student of the times. But any year will be sure to yield a lot of good material, too, and will provide many interesting side lights on an era just yesterday in time, but gone forever in spirit. For the collector, the student, and the simple reader for pleasure, I recommend old *Peterson's*!

URNS HOBBY INTO BUSINESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 152)

maroon and cerise, the background unbleached wool, cream white, are designs within design, as maroon—center and border.

Mr. Packard secured this outfit blank in a second hand store, Shreveport, Louisiana. The operating the store was using a dust cloth. He had cut it in two and both pieces were almost as greasy dirty. It was being thrown round in the back of the store when Mr. Packard found it. To be washed 30 times in yucca soap suds before it could be re-used. Mrs. Mabel O'Dell, on a ranch at Santa Fe, washed and repaired the work took her 3 months, had some holes and torn edges cost Mr. Packard about \$200, has refused \$2,500 for the blanket. It is one of the finest blankets in the United States. He was of it at the time he bought it, says, he knew it was a fine piece.

Among the Packard collectibles are also several Bayetas—woven of ravel material—made by the Spaniards from some Navajo blankets with Zephyr yarns from Germany and cashmere yarn from the India sheep; one by an Aconian chief, Martin Del Valle, known to have woven seven Hopi blankets—the Hopi do the weaving, as do the women; etc., etc.

And Mr. Packard is still collecting more and more rugs and add surplus to his well stocked collection. Also he still collects German though he now has a large collection in this material—belts, bracelets, rings, pins, tweezers not fewer than 80 pieces. These are at the Laboratory, as are of his 15 Indian Cardle Boards beaded, some plain—and his Indian Baskets.

THE MAR

Rates: 8c per word; Larger type 12c per word.

WANTED

EARLY TOY TRAINS, trolley steam-engines wanted from Washington, Bluffton, Ind.

CIGARETTE CARDS WANTED: best prices paid for old cigarette ball cards issued about 1910 by Caporal, Old Mills, Remly, Obacards, etc.—Paul Masser, 15866 Detroit, Mich.

AUTOGRAPHS WANTED: present celebrities. Describe full price.—Dr. Kronovet, 75 Ocean Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIGARETTE TOBACCO CARDS items advertising or issued by Companies.—Charles Bray, Esq. P. 1

PEPPERBOXES WANTED: shot; Pecare & Smith 4 shot; 7 shot; any more than 8 shot; ring on hammer; any marked Chain or Darling or Post. Will reasonable prices are quoted. Winant, 31 Washington St., East N. J.

Match Box Labels of the World

By A. J. Cruse

□□□

The coloured labels adorning the familiar match box have been in use for more than a century since John Walker, an English chemist, gave the world his first friction match in 1828. They have portrayed an ever-increasing variety of subjects, colours and designs, from glamorous women to nursery rhymes, historical scenes, to beasts and fishes. These labels are now much sought after by collectors all over the world who enjoy a hobby which is even older than stamp collecting, offering an equally wide range of colorful and interesting material. "Match Box Labels of the World" will introduce beginners to a delightful hobby, provide a work of reference for experienced collectors; while the subject, being both original and full of interest, should have a wide appeal.

16 half-tone plates and 8 colour plates reproducing 64 rare and interesting labels.

Contains a History of Fire-making Appliances from Primitive Man to the Modern Match, together with a History of the World's Labels.

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□□□

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HOBBIES

ember

The Magazine For Collectors

1951



KATE GREENAWAY STAINED GLASS WINDOW
(See Page 78)

HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

1006 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

O. C. LIGHTNER, Founder (1887-1950)

SEPTEMBER, 1951

Vol. 56, Number 7

per year in U. S.; (\$4 in Canada, \$4.50 in foreign countries)

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HOBBIES is indexed monthly in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, which is available in most libraries.

Mechanical Electrical and Scientific Antiques

American Inventors

Among our inventors the name of Thomas Jefferson stands out with particular interest for though he led such a busy life, he was able to give expression to his love of gadgets in Monticello. One was a compass in the ceiling of the east portico, connected with a weather vane on the roof, which gave the direction of the wind. Over the east entrance was a clock with two dials, one of which faced the porch, the other the hall. Attached to it was a string of cannon balls which on a huge scale indicated the day of the week as they slowly descended with the unwinding of the string. Fixed to the double glass door between the hall and the drawing room was a contrivance which enabled them to open and close automatically when either was moved. In the mantel of the dining room were two small dumb waiters, and when one was sent down with an empty dish the other came up with a full one. He placed his bed in an alcove between his study and dressing room to afford a good circulation and in other sleeping rooms there were recesses for beds which rested on ropes hung from iron hooks, and these were moved from sight during the day. He had triple sashes placed in the first story windows to secure easy adjustment of ventilation. He also invented a copying press, a plow with a mold-board to reduce friction, and a hemp-brake. He designed a phaeton and cabriolet, as well as the Virginia State Capitol, the buildings for the University of

Virginia, and Monticello. To Jefferson, who loved order, harmony and logical arrangement, and whose favorite study was mathematics, architecture was largely a matter of formulas and mathematics and a lifelong study of absorbing interest.

Eli Whitney, most famous for his invention of the cotton gin, also successfully worked out a system of making machine-made, standardized, interchangeable parts for guns. This was of utmost importance to us in 1798 when war with France seemed imminent.

Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Peter Colt, whose nephew later developed the Colt revolver, in 1788 established the Hartford Woolen Manufactory which was the first textile factory to use water power. This factor furnished the suit which Washington wore at his inauguration.

In 1812 Oliver Evans invented the carding machine — a mechanical brush with wire staples and this, after it had unraveled snarls and removed foreign matter, laid the fibers in parallel lines.

In 1834 Cyrus Hall McCormick of Virginia, patented his model of the reaper and consistently improved it. Also in 1834, the Pitts brothers of Maine built a combined threshing and fanning mill.

Walter Hunt, who was born in 1796, is credited with the invention of the most important parts of the sewing machine, a self-closing ink-well, the safety pin, the breech-loading rifle, a knife sharpener, and a parlor stove that would burn anthracite.

He even invented concrete in form in which we use it today, though regarded at the time as a cur when it was used to build a house and it was not until thirty-five years later that concrete became an accepted building material. As about money matters, Hunt died most penniless.

In 1840 John E. Heath invented the mower and later the first binder.

American machine tools developed for precision work here acknowledged supreme when in 1853 the British government established the Small Arms factory at Enfield and contract for practically all standard and special machine tools, jigs, fixtures, and gauges needed to produce the Enfield rifle in volume, was awarded to the firm Robins & Lawrence of Winochester, Vermont.

Another designer and builder over a thousand different machines was John Richards, a native of Pennsylvania. He wrote the "Treatise on the Construction and Operation of Woodworking Machinery" in 1877 and was the designer and builder of machinery for the Russian Arsenal.

Another of our inventors, George Henry Corliss, born in New York, in 1817 and who invented the Corliss steam engine which shown in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 and due to be the contemporary masterpiece. It was the largest and most powerful engine built up to that time.

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Collectors of mechanical banks will be interested in this unusual specimen. F. H. Griffith, who recently procured the bank writes:

"Dr. Corby is the only other collector to have one of these and he obtained his approximately fifteen years ago. This bank is one of the real rarities, and as you can see by the picture, in excellent condition. It operates perfectly. When you insert a coin in his extended left hand, he lowers his arm, drops the coin in the bank and nods his head. It was patented August 1, 1876 under patent number 180574 by Mr. Arthur C. Gould of Brookline, Mass. In the patent papers, copy of which I have, he calls the bank "Androidal or Automatic Cashier." The bank is made of cast iron with the exception of the left arm, which is made in two sections of a metal stamping. The grill work is black with colored trimming and the man has a black frock coat, grey trousers and skin colored face and hands.

"This bank is also known as the Tall Teller, Tall Man in Frock Coat Beside Three Sided Grill and Preacher In The Pulpit. However, I believe the name Bank Teller is the more proper name.

"I purchased the bank of Erwin H. Gold of Hollywood, California. I had three telephone conversations with him in order to obtain the bank and he informed me that he found the bank in Los Angeles, California.

"I am not certain what foundry made this bank, however, I feel sure it was made in New England and possibly by Stevens. A number of the mechanical banks whose action is caused by the weight of a coin were patented by a man named Hall and made by Stevens. These included Hall's Lilliput, Hall's Excelsior, Tammany and others."



NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

One nice thing about collecting coins, there is no such thing as a piker coin collector. A person with a small collection, no matter how small, is a bona-fide numismatist. It is not the number of coins one has but the attachment to the ones he has that makes for a genuine simon-pure collector. Old coins are looked upon as members of the family, the same as dogs, cats and canaries and are not sold or given away. They are not the last thing to part with, but the one thing that is not parted with. Take an old man eighty years old; he has traveled the world over, gone through wars, experienced many adventures, made and lost fortunes reared a family and saw them leave home, but he still has a few old coins that he put away when a young man, the only remaining articles of his long career. And if you wish to know the sentimental value he places on them, well, just try to buy them.

oOo

The same old question. To be or not to be—is it better to have coin clubs or not to have them? Is it better for collectors to go it alone or en-club for mutual benefit? In numbers, if properly regimented, there is strength. "Two heads are better than one". Spreading numismatic gospel is a big job for one man, but "many hands make light work". Collectors should unite, form clubs, and all pull together rather than each man for himself. "You can break small sticks separately but you cannot break them when all tied together".

oOo

Probably the largest penny now minted is the bronze penny of Great Britain, about the size of our half dollar. And speaking of pennies, or rather of cents, as our government does not coin pennies, Indian head cents are not scarce, notwithstanding book selling advertisements to the contrary. There were millions coined; there are millions still in existence. Where are they all? Most of them are in the hands of the people, collectors and non-collectors, that have a fad for collecting "as many Indian heads as they can." They are not collected in this manner for future value enhancement it is merely to satisfy a whim.

Another bait for the book-sellers is the 1913 Liberty head nickel. There are many of these nickels in the hands of tyro collectors, secured at a high price from some sucker (?) "that did not know his business." They are not really 1913 nickels with a 1913 date. They are ten-year old 1903s, or 1903 coins with the cipher changed to a one, an altered date. Barnum was right.

Most of the 1856 flying eagle cents in the hands of beginners at one time bore the date 1858. "Watch the date" is good advice.

oOo

The organization of so many new coin clubs is the most encouraging sign of the growth of numismatic interest. Coin collectors are realizing the advantage of regimentation, the "Big Businessing" of their hobby. There are now, as a rule, only one or two clubs to a State, but as the number of clubs multiply state associations will follow, and these in time will evolve into a national organization. The advantages of such an organization, with its thoroughly equipped information bureau, its "exchange coins" department, its "get acquainted" conventions, and other like essentials, is readily visionized. Governed by representatives from every State instead of one section, officered and directed by members from widely distributed section, will make it a truly, representative national institution. So organized and operated it will not be handicapped in its efforts for the betterment of numismatics by discordant factions, sectional feuds, and cliques of petty office seekers. Each state being represented by its own chosen delegates with equal voting strength of other states, will minimize the opportunity of trouble-breeding cliques "ganging" the mother organization; there will be less obstruction from peanut politics and more constructive legislation from the body politic.

oOo

It is a blamed sick wind that hasn't a few healthful gusts. Our forefathers became sick of the "not-wortha" Continentals, but the notes are now a tonic to coin collectors. Confederate bills were considered

just scraps of paper until numismatists took a fancy to them. dollars were taken for a run are returning at a double price is an ill wind that blows good"; the wind that blows down one man's land enriches another.

oOo

Plain food — bread, ham, is the staff of life; fancy dishes ly the ornaments on the state regular run of coins is the essence coin collecting; fad coins the dishes. Stick to the main dish are told you are likely to 1894-S dime, and other unlike in your change; that is a lesson. You are told you will to "pay the mortgage off the later on with your profits of commemorative coins; that is dream. Eat heartily of the meal, the regular run of coins sparingly of the desserts, and by and day dream coins.

oOo

Certain elements are injected Get Rich Quick incentive intimacies, stressing the turn a profit instead of encouraging coin collectors to fill in a set, placing the hobby a mercenary instead of a pulsating basis. This is regrettable. The surest way to kill the hobby is to place it on a profit basis. Numismatics, amongst collectors is a business but a scientific study of the world's motive, money. There is, however, one good omen, one hope in the shadow of despair. The majority of coin collectors while on their way know what they are headed, will no doubt save the good ship Numismatics from the troubled waters into the narrow lane. As profit chief motif of the discontent up to the real numismatists, the todians of money lore, to a tide and lead them back to sanity.

oOo

"The test of the pudding is in the taste." An Ohio gentleman the "test of a coin was in the taste. If you taste too much pudding test gives one indigestion. bite too hard in testing coins you a new tooth. The Ohio gentleman to have his testing tooth repaired by a dentist.

oOo

"Be not over anxious to be the head of the table. It is not that honors the man, but

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who adorns the place." It is not the man who has the largest collection that always does the most for numismatics. It is the man that shows his coins, talks his coins, passes along useful information, and departs himself as a friendly collector rather than as a big collector. The man at the head of the table may "have things but the man that adorns the hobby is the one that "does things with the things he has.

oOo

Be sure the girl friend is a numismatist before you ask "Are you an old coin collector?" Play safe and ask if she collects old coins. There may be no distinction to you in the phraseology but it makes a big difference to her.

oOo

Old Grecian coins furnish a text book on botany. The dictionary says Silphium is a genus of plants, natives of the U. S., and is from the Greek word silphion, meaning a resinous plant. The silphium of ancient Greece was a domestic and commercial crop, as much so as our wheat is today. The Grecian silphium has long been extinct, but the shape of its stems, leaves and fruit has been saved to us by the portraits on ancient Grecian coins.

oOo

In the old days the boys got one new suit a year, at the beginning of school. As the boy was growing the suit was chosen several sizes too large so he could grow into it instead of out of it. In giving a boy a coin collection it should be small, not large, so that it may grow up to the boy instead of the boy up to the collection.

oOo

Someone said "The intelligent collector is seeking to afford himself one of the principal pleasures of the human mind, namely, the assembling of scattered elements into an orderly and harmonious whole."

oOo

"Whistle and hoe, sing as you go, shorten the rows by the songs you know." To form a worth while collection one must dig, must hoe. But do not make hard work of it, lighten the toil with whistling and song. That is, study the coins as you collect them, learn what your collection is all about. Your work will then be a frolic. The man that can smile at his work is worth while. So in collecting whistle and hoe, study as you go, make your collection worth while by the things you know.

oOo

An over optimistic Puerto Rican dug up an old coin recently and sent it by registered mail to a big New York Bank for appraisal.

He couldn't wait. He wired the bank to hold everything that he was coming.

After booking passage by air, he

wired all important collectors to be on the lookout, and generally gave the impression around town that his fortune was made. The coin oddly enough turned out to be an East Indian shilling worth only a couple of dollars.

—Exchange

oOo

"Never interfere with the enemy when he is engaged in making a mistake." Perhaps that might be a good rule to observe regarding the enemy of good numismatics, coin exploitation, and let it go on making its mistake of believing it can hoodwink the collectors indefinitely. It might kill itself with its own avariciousness.

oOo

One may enjoy his work, but not necessarily be happy in it. Work is concentration, happiness is relaxation. We do not laugh at our work, we laugh in our happiness. We relax from work to be happy in our leisure. That is what vacations, week ends, are for, happiness, laughter. Do not take your office home with you. Shed your concentration and relax. Substitute a hobby for your work. Get out your old coins, check them over, re-arrange them, cuddle them, be happy with them. Laugh and the coins will join in your merriment. Don't wait for a vacation, a week end, but make each evening a night off, be happy. "The hours that make us happy," says John Masefield, "make us wise."

oOo

Necessity is the mother of substitutes. A ship makes the first port in a storm regardless of lack of clearance papers; a drowning man takes a chance at a straw; necessity, without even a polite "with your leave", commandeers the first thing available. Thus, "necessity" money. Playing cards have not only furnished us with "a square deal" — "lay your cards on the table," but in a pinch has served as necessity money according to the following that appeared sometime ago in the United Press:

An admirer of flowers judges them by their color, a botanist by their structure. A layman thinks of stones in degrees of brilliancy, geologists in terms of strata. A collector classifies coins according to price lists, a numismatist as to history. To a true numismatist a crude Roman coin that can be bought for a quarter is more potent than a beautiful fifty dollar commemorative. A geologist finds brilliancy in a drab stone, a botanist sees beauty in a weed, as a numismatist reads ancient history in a time worn metal disc.

oOo

Do not day dream about a coin collection you would like to have — wake up and go after it; make your dream a reality. As some one said "Do not dream your experiences — experience your dreams." One reality is worth a thousand dreams.

HOBBIES' Oct. Preview

CHINESE MAGIC MIRRORS by MA HILL HOMMEL is a tale of the circular bronze mirrors placed in the living. Designed to help make the journey from this world to other, these interesting omens of wealth of detail to study, have etched upon them in some cases otherwise decorated in typical far style. A group of close-ups which company the article show the finely designs always found on these oddities.

FRENCH CLOCKS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA covers a rather large realm of clock work from the standpoint of and outward appearance. Produced such mediums as Majolica, bronze, onyx, marble, and ebony wood may be found in just as many forms. Greek temple, pillar, all manner of figures, and the later date Sethi French type clocks. The author, Slaughter, presents many unusual interesting specimens from his own collection for the enjoyment of fellow collectors.

CHINESE GARMENT HOOKS, from of the button, will give button enthusiasts a portion of early garment history from the standpoint of utility and traces these old-time hooks that have been into button forms.

LONGFELLOW, THE 19TH CENTURY AMERICAN POET, and many phases of his life and work, is studied through the picture postcard find. Louise Collins, conductor of the Picture Post Card department, offers samples from her own collection.

THE FEDERAL STYLE OF DECORATION TODAY is next in the series to Hall Bjerkoe. Among her primary concerns in this forthcoming material is the Adam-inspired house, a style of decorating referred to as the

OTHER STORIES FOR OUR OCTOBER HOBBIES WILL BE Picture Books (Playing Cards) by Freida Clarin; History; and an enlightening diary by Stephen Fassett on Playing Cards on Modern Reproducers.

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ONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES FRENCH

establishment of the United Mint in 1792 was the first rated effort to do anything the shortage of coins here. So that time any attempts at were made in half hearted usually by the individual colon before the Revolution, were d upon by the home govern Great Britain, so much so any of the early coins struck were considered by Britain to interfits. True the English a hodge podge of coins here used, Rosa American coins, Hi and so forth, but they fell ort of supplying the needs.

act I do not think this country ble to supply all of its needs s until pretty near half of the ntury was gone. It must be bered that all types of foreign were acceptable in change as 1857, when the government end to these pieces in circula deeming them with the new eagle cents.

re days must have been ex- y interesting for the coin col- Think of the variety of coins ould be able to pick up out of ocket change? Perhaps that is t case of the popularity of ollecting in the United States

n the mint started it experi- at first with the issuance of 92 half dime and then the said to have been coined out of of General Washington's per- silver service. Not many of ere coined and they are both re today. As a good many of ecimens known show evidence

of wear these pieces must have circ- ulated for some time. As time went on, the term "disme" was changed to "dime" and the coins are known as such today.

That first year also saw the coin- age of a large cent with the legend, "Industry, Liberty, Parent of Sci- ence," with the 1792 under bust fac- ing right with flowing hair. This coin is also very rare. The three pieces, cent, half dime and disme, are usu- ally collected with "Colonial" pieces, but as they really are the FIRST coins issued by the United States and most likely did circulate here, I think they should be collected with the regu- lar series of coins which is accredited with having started in 1793.

There certainly were a good many rarities issued for use in 18th century America, what with all the small is- sues, varieties, experiments and the like. It's really too bad there weren't some active coin collectors here at that time. I have no records at hand that indicates that there were very many collectors in Colonial America. In fact, if there were, they probably would not have been very interested in the hodge podge of coins that shipped here for use for these pieces, for the most part were not welcome. Browsing through century old numis- matic publications of England, we come across comments of the time which indicates that the entire numismatic world looked upon "American" coins with some disdain. Not worth considering as collectors pieces. If this was the trend of thought of the day, we can readily understand why those early pieces were not saved with more care.

In fact, the collectors of the time seemed to show a favoritism to the coins of the Ancients rather than the coins of their times, and American collectors if there were any, would have been influenced by England and most likely also have been "Ancient" collectors. So, it probably took well into the 19th century before coin collectors began to appreciate that early Colonial America had a series of coins that was evolutionary, experimental, and above all very interesting. Hence, excepting for a few unusual instances such as the Virginia half pennies, and some of the Washington tokens, excellent specimens of these pieces are really rare. Should the present day coin collecting public collect these interesting pieces to the extent that they collect present day coins, the numbers available of Colonials would be far short of the demand and their value would be sky high.

—O—

Questions and Answers

Question:

A friend suggested that I write to you in regard to printing errors on paper money of today. I understand that they do not have the value of misprinted stamps, but I would like to know what value they would have, if any, to a collector.

One piece is stamped correctly on one side with a wide margin on the right of the reverse side and no margin on the left. It is a one dollar of the 1935 series. Another of the same series has been printed so the margin is slanting.

—A. L., California

Answer:

Bills do not realize much premium when off center unless they are so far off center as to have the impression run off the edge of the paper, or if they show part of the adjoining note.

Real rarities would be those that would be so far off as to nearly show two halves of two bills on the opposite side, or to show one denomination on one side, another denomination on the other. Other rarities are those that occasionally appear without seals, signatures or serial numbers. One I had once showed a complete fade out of the ink and half way across the note to the edge. Upside down reverse are interesting but not in too much in demand as a freak.

Of course condition also must be taken into consideration, crisp new notes being worth much more.

—Charles French, New York

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	1.95	3.70	8.25	1876	2.50	4.00	9.00
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WOODEN MONEY OF THE U. S.

By E. DI BELLA

The expression "Don't take any wooden money" has been used for many years, yet I for one, will take any that may be offered. True, many of the pieces which have been offered, have been issued for commemorative and advertising purposes, but a good many pieces have been issued for more serious reasons.

At present I have several hundred

different varieties of wooden money which have been issued by Merchant's Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Centennial Committees, private individuals, etc., from 38 States and located in 172 different towns. These range in value from 1 cent to \$1.00 and are oblong and round in shape. The first issue was put in circulation in 1932 at Tenino, Washington, and

new issues have appeared ever since from different sections of the States.

Commemorative pieces were to advertise some local event and sold to the public as souvenirs to defray the cost of the celebration. For instance, in 1933 the Chamber of Commerce at Longview, Wash., issued a wooden 25 cent piece commemorating the visit of the frigate "Constitution" to the town. These wooden quarters were made of a 50-cent piece and had edges. Upon one side a replica of the frigate was printed and on the reverse that of "Old Ironsides." The denomination of the coin was the name of the sponsors. The pieces were acceptable by all the local merchants as cash (if the public wished to redeem them) from August 10 to October 17, 1933. These coins were backed by money derived from the sale and the funds deposited with the local banks. Needless to say, very few coins were redeemed, most of the people kept these as souvenirs. The dies and the coins were destroyed after the expiration of the redemption date.

Now for the more serious issues: Wooden Money; during the "Holiday" of 1931, many of the coins were found their assets "frozen" and was an acute shortage of cash and small change. In the emergency a very unique scrip plan was devised by the Chamber of Commerce at Tenino, Washington. The issue of scrip made from slice-wood (ka spruce) as a demonstration of the local industry. The sheets of thin wood were reinforced with between the sheets and proved serviceable as mediums of exchange. The Chamber of Commerce promised to redeem the scrip upon payment of dividends which had been assigned. Thus the department had use of a portion of their funds and the community had an emergency currency system. The issue of Tenino scrip was printed in December, 1931, in denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. There were additional issues printed in February, March and April, 1932, in January, 1933. The total value of scrip issued at about \$12.00 was truly an ideal arrangement. Tenino was able to meet the emergency with a very well regulated practical plan.

In June, 1935, the Chamber of Commerce of Hannibal, Missouri, issued a series of 1, 2, & 5 wooden nickels in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Clemens, the American humorist who used the pseudonym "Mark Twain" one of the most famous characters of American fiction. Wooden nickels were issued for the centennial held in Hannibal on June 20-1935 and anyone wishing to redeem these nickels, could do so at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce up to June 22, 1935.

As to individuals, in 1933 I issued a Major of Tenino, Washington, a wooden nickel with the fo

UNUSUAL ITEMS

Historical Documents, Old Paper Money, Coins, Medals, Etc.

1. \$2.00 State of North Carolina Confederate Note, 1863. State Capitol, Uncr.	\$.25
2. Old London Newspaper, "The Morning Chronicle & Advertiser," 1771. Contains interesting news, ads, etc. Good. Scarce.	1.25
3. 1869. Two Cent Piece. Very good.	.45
4. \$5.00 Government Bank, Washington, D. C. Large Eagle. Green & Black Note. Uncr.	1.00
5. U. S. Mint Medal. Bust of Washington front; Ulysses S. Grant back. 1/2" bronze. Uncr.	.45
6. \$500.00 Confed. Note, 1864. Stonewall Jackson & Confed. Flag. Uncr.	3.75
7. The Port Folio, Philadelphia, 1801. Old Literary newspaper containing interesting articles and reading matter. Good.	.40
8. \$10.00 Washington County Bank, Calais, Maine. Merit. Fine.	.65
9. 1878-S. Silver Dollar. Uncr.	1.65
10. Berlin Blockade. Card flown from Berlin by the famed "Berlin Airlift." Special stamp and cancellation. Fine. An interesting historical item.	.75
11. \$5.00 State of Louisiana Confederate Note, 1862. Combat. Uncr.	.35
12. Old Sheepskin Document, signed by President James Monroe, 1821. A Grant of Land to a Revolutionary War veteran. A very scarce item signed by James Monroe, of "Monroe Doctrine" fame. An excellent show-piece. Good.	7.50
13. \$1.00 U. S. HAWAII Bill, 1942. Uncr.	1.35
14. Old English Hard Times Tokens, over 100 years old. 3 different. Good.	.85
15. \$3.00 Bank of Lexington, N. C. Negro picking cotton. Fine.	.45
16. German Propaganda. Message Card from Adolf Hitler to the Citizens of Sudetenland, dropped by the Graf Zeppelin in 1938. A very scarce historical item. Fine.	1.50
17. 50c Confederate Note, 1864. Jefferson Davis. Uncr.	.25
18. Lot of 5 different Pre-Stamp folio letters, various towns. Good.	1.00
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32. 1907. Indian Cent. Uncr.	.65
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42. Medal of Charles A. Lindbergh, 1927. Commemorating flight from New York to Paris. 1 1/2" bronze. Uncr.	.45
43. \$1.00 State of Virginia Confederate Note, 1862. Gov. Letcher. Uncr.	.25
44. \$1000.00 Confederate Bond, Feb. 20, 1863. View of Richmond and portrait of Jefferson Davis. 7 coupons attached. Good.	2.25

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inscription: "Confidence is essential if money is to circulate. When money flows freely prosperity will return." These nickels were signed personally by Mr. Major and are still redeemable. In the same year, the Thurston County Independent, (publishers of a local newspaper in Tenino) issued a series of wooden stamp money. Between two thin slices of wood there was inserted a 1, 2 or 3 cent U. S. postage stamp (unused) and was issued to meet a shortage of change in Tenino. This "stamp money" was receivable at double face value on subscription payments by the publishers of the newspaper.

In 1939 a wooden 1 cent piece was issued as a souvenir and was used during the Central States Numismatic Conference, held in Chicago on the 22nd & 23rd of April, 1939. These pieces were redeemable during the conference.

There is a humorous side to the "wooden money" also. There is the story of the housewife, who used to go through her husband's pockets at night and take some money for her own use. The husband was very much annoyed at this practice, so he bought some wooden nickels, put them in his pocket and when his wife went "hunting" she got a splinter in one of her fingers, let out a yell, woke up her husband and he was able to catch her in the act. (P. S. they lived happily ever after). Recently there was a news item, which stated that a young couple who were married, paid for their license and fee to the Judge for marrying them, with wooden nickels which had been issued in their local town for a local celebration.

The first issue of wooden money was originally tried out in the old days of the Byzantine Empire and was followed by the early Greek empire, but never achieved much success because of its lack of intrinsic value. It was also tried in England about the tenth century and this was known as the Wooden Exchange Tally of England. During the World War (1914-18) Austria issued wooden money as an emergency measure, due to lack of other materials.

oOo

The gentleman must have mistaken the Indian shilling for an Indian head cent, and having been reading American advertisements felt he had a fortune.

oOo

Technically old coins are legal tender but in practice they are tender legalities.

NUMISMATICS FOR SALE

OLD, FOREIGN silver dollars! Napoleon, Kaiser, Louis XVIII. Many others. Two (2) diff., \$3.75. Five (5) diff., \$9. Ten (10) diff., shipped in Whitman Coin Album, \$17.50.—Willard, 5719 Kenmore, Chicago 40, Ill. n3694

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(See other classified ads on page 132)

Media of Exchange

From a paper presented by L. L. Clough at a meeting of the Albany Numismatic Society

Instead of calling this a paper on "money," I have called it a paper on media of exchange in order to make it seem more primitive, for after all, money is a medium of exchange, and not the only one at that.

In presenting this paper, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation for the information contained in the 'Story of Money' by Norman Angell, published in 1929 by Frederick A. Stokes and Company. This book contains a great deal of information regarding early media of exchange, and is well worth spending an evening reading.

In order to reach the point where money or a medium of exchange could be used, man had to recognize three fundamental concepts—first, that of private property; second, the concept of benefit of exchange involving relative values; and third, measurement of those values.

The ape, wanting the food being devoured by another ape, did not bargain for it nor barter for it. He merely took it if he could. To him there was no private property, and possession was all. Similarly, early man took what he wanted without respect for the feelings of another, and killed the other if it was necessary to get what he desired.

The first exchanges probably were between tribes rather than between individuals. The property of a tribe was common property of all the members, and only when the tribe did not have an article was it necessary to enter into an exchange of some sort with other tribes. Often these were in the nature of exchanges of gifts, with possible desire on the part of the parties as to the articles they might like, and often that desire expressed. In such exchanges, there came to be trading between tribes of certain wares. For example, a tribe possessing fine stone for hatchet making might exchange that stone with another tribe for, perhaps, red ochre in return, for painting their bodies. Such exchanges were simple exchanges of the articles desired by each.

There is some indication that early money was measured in terms of other commodities. Some of the early metallic money, for example, was stamped with a picture of the commodity common as money, for the purpose of establishing the value of that piece of metal as money. At Aegina, the sea turtle was the common illustration on coins from the middle of the 7th to the end of the 5th century before Christ, and represented an earlier tortoise shell currency. Other coins bore stamps of such common articles as a "shield of hide," the double axe, and the wine cup, indicating a certain quantity of wine.

Coins, of course, were not the earliest forms of money, but earlier forms had some of the characteristics, such as being passed from per-

son to person, regular acceptance in paying others, receipt in question as to quality and quantity and receipt without reference to personal credit of the payor.

Shells were one of the early forms of money, and probably constituted the first form of money in the world. They were desirable ornaments, which made them useful as a medium of exchange. The use of this form of money is still present in some rather primitive tribes of Africa, India, and the Seas.

In Malaita, one of the Solomon Islands, the use of porpoise teeth has been common. The natives drive schools of porpoise into the water, where they would surface and then extract the teeth for use. In the Fiji Islands, whale teeth have been used, the red ones being valued about 20 times the value of the white ones.

We are all more or less familiar with the use of Wampum by the Indians of North America. This wampum consisted of beads made from the inner whorls of certain shells, drilled and strung in belts. There were two colors of these, black and white. The settlers found that fur was valued with the Indians could be carried with Wampum, and that Wampum was practically redeemable in skins.

oOo

In 1648, Connecticut decreed that Wampum should be "strung up" and not small and great uncounted and disorderly mixt as formerly has been." Four white beads passed for the equivalent of a penny in Connecticut, although six and sometimes eight were required in Massachusetts. In this latter Colony Wampum was made legally receivable for debt to the amount of twelve pence. In 1641 the limit was increased to ten pounds, but was lowered after two years to forty shillings. It was not receivable for taxes, the decline of the beaver trade caused disrepute, and counterfeiting was a problem. The value of the beads was common.

Going back in history to the time of Homer, we find that cattle was used as a medium of exchange and was to be common for exchange with the physician in cattle services. When we pay the doctor's fee today, we hark back to the time, for the word 'fee' comes from the old German word 'Vieh' which pertains to cattle. Until quite recent years, cattle have been used as a medium of exchange by one of the Caucasian tribes, and it was necessary to pay for articles in terms of cattle or fractions. For example, an article might have been worth one or 1/100th of a cow.

In Asia, the history of China is very interesting. The Chinese have many types of such currency. In the reign of Han (B.C. 206-220) prince had money made of stamped in blocks with heat and in order to make his money more popular gathered up all the copper

and killed the workmen who so they could not tell where

y in metals of various sorts, tin, lead, and iron were all in China as well as in other countries. Shells were also common in China, the value often depending on color, size, etc. Agricultural products reached a high development in China. Adzas, bell-pades, chisels, planes, etc. were used as currency for a long time. In Shantung in the 7th century B.C., and were used for that until 221 B.C., when they were no longer recognized as such.

reign of Wa-ti (B.C.140) paper or parchment money was known as issued in Notes of this sort were then 5 pi pi or skin notes. They were of white stag skin and Chinese square foot. This money had interesting possibilities and limitations. The size of a deer impediment to the volume of this currency, the speed with which inflation took place, yet at the same time an opportunity for gradual exchange of the currency to keep pace with growth in population and ease in velocity of circulation.

might go on ad infinitum with the use of various things used in the early days of our money, but before we leave this let us consider two rather interesting illustrations of the use of money as media of exchange.

d that in the early colonies many articles other than hard money were used, because of the difficulty of obtaining, and because they had made their own. The product of the farm were often used for the purpose of paying taxes, and the governments tried to regulate the prices of such commodities in order that at which they would be paid in payment of taxes. Cattle, sheep, were used for payment of debts, and one of the problems of the tax collector was the fact that a cow paid in cattle did not produce cattle, but rather the product of the farm. The product of the farm were often used for the purpose of paying taxes, and the governments tried to regulate the prices of such commodities in order that at which they would be paid in payment of taxes. Cattle, sheep, were used for payment of debts, and one of the problems of the tax collector was the fact that a cow paid in cattle did not produce cattle, but rather the product of the farm.

at general assembly of Virginia at Jamestown on July 31, the first law to be passed fixing the price of tobacco for official purposes. It had become the common local form of money. In 1642 a law was passed making the making of contracts in money, thereby virtually making tobacco as the sole currency. This law remained in effect

until 1656, and trade continued after that time in terms of tobacco.

During the period when tobacco was used as currency, there were some monetary troubles. In 1628 the price of tobacco in terms of silver was 36d per pound in Virginia. Cultivation increased so much that in 1631 the price had dropped to 6d. To increase the price, steps were taken to restrict the amount grown, and to improve the quality. The right to cultivate tobacco was limited to 1500 plants per poll, and carpenters and other tradesmen were not allowed to plant it. These measures were ineffective, and the price continued to fall, to 3rd in 1639. Then an enactment requiring the destruction of all of the bad and half of the good tobacco was passed and creditors were to accept forty pounds for 100 pounds. The crop of 1640 was to be sold for not less than 12d, the crop of 1641 for not less than 2s under penalty of forfeiture of the whole crop. This law was ineffectual and caused injustices between debtors and creditors.

Later, in 1683, many persons demanded that the plantings of tobacco be limited, but their demands were not met. They then banded together and went about destroying tobacco. This became so serious that in 1684 the assembly passed a law declaring that these malefactors had passed beyond the bounds of riot, that their aim was the subversion of the Government, and that if eight or more went about destroying tobacco, they were to be adjusted traitors and to suffer death.

Another curious and interesting use of other articles for money is to be found in the money of the island Uap (one of the Caroline Islands) where not so long ago their medium of exchange was the 'fei', which was a large stone of from one to twelve feet in diameter with a hole in the center so that it might be carried on a pole. The stone of which this money was coined was not to be found on the island, but had to be transported by water from a land 400 miles or so distant.

The size of these fei was the most important factor affecting their value, although the quality had some effect as well, but not so much as size. Possession of the money was not necessary, and in some instances possession was almost impossible because of the size. When a bargain in terms of fei was completed, the purchaser would merely acknowledge to the seller that the seller held title to such and such a fei of certain dimension, etc., which might actually be resting against the house of the former owner. There is the story of one family of great wealth in the form of one great fei, a stone of remarkable size and quality. They were acknowledged to be wealthy because of this one coin which their ancestors had obtained. It seems that the ancestors went to a neighboring island and cut out this great fei.

They lashed it to a raft, and in negotiating the trip home, a violent storm arose. To save their lives, they were forced to cut loose the fei, which of course sank to the bottom of the sea. Upon their return home, they all testified as to the dimensions and quality of the stone, and how the loss had come about. The fact that it had been lost through no fault of the owners was sufficient reason still to consider it their wealth, and the fact that it actually was at the bottom of the sea made it none the less valuable to that family. They continued to use the stone as money, and its purchasing power remained as good down through the generations as though it had been in their own front yard.

Consider our own paper money of today. The paper is actually the medium of exchange, the evidence of money in the form of currency. Look on a one dollar bill and you will see the following: "This certifies that there is on deposit in the Treasury of the United States of America one dollar in silver payable to the bearer on demand." People have faith in the promise of the issuer of this note that the silver is actually where they can get it. The paper merely takes the place of the verbal acknowledgment of ownership in the case of the fei. Paper money is merely evidence of real money somewhere, which we can go and get if we wish.

Thus we see that some of the articles used as media of exchange have gone through quite a revolution, that they have varied a great deal, and it is quite possible they will continue to do so, although undoubtedly the entire world is on a more nearly uniform basis in this respect than ever before.

OLD-FASHIONED FURNITURE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 118)

covetable stationery cabinets; and dealers are now buying them up, and when transformed, are asking almost as many pounds as they gave shillings.

Another ingenious person—a lady well known in society—has discovered that the highly polished, old-fashioned double-handled plethoric copper brass tea-urn wherewith our great-grandmothers delighted to adorn the table when their friends assembled to discuss a dish of tea, can easily be transformed into a noble table lamp of striking proportions. The urn proper forms the body, and a paraffin lamp, which its ordinary glass receptacle for oil, is fitting in to the space formerly occupied by the heater, which, with the lid, is of course discarded. The projecting spout is also banished, and a simple metal box, with a corresponding one for uniformity on the other side, takes its place. To complete, an extra large shade is fitted over an octagon-shaped wire framework of ordinary construction.

Money and Coins of the Bible

From a paper presented by L. L. Clough at a meeting of the Albany Numismatic Society

The very first instance of the mention of money in the Bible appears to be in the seventeenth chapter of Genesis. Here the terms of the covenant between God and Abraham laid down certain terms with respect to the latter's household including "he that is bought with the money of any stranger" and "*** he that is bought with thy money **." Again, in the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis, Abraham bargained with Ephron for a plot of land in which there was a cave suitable for the burial of his dead, and acquired the lot for four hundred shekels of silver. It is interesting to note that "*** Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, *** four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant."

It seems that at that time the shekel was the unit of value, similar to our dollar. It probably was not coined as early as this, as indicated by the fact that the money paid by Abraham was weighed instead of counted. Perhaps this may have been because the shekel actually varied in weight, although a standard had been set as the weight of such a coin. Therefore, in order to determine whether full payment was being made, it might have been necessary to weigh the coins or pieces of silver. We do know that shekels were coined later, and more will be said about them.

There are several other passages in the book of Genesis containing references to money. We recall especially the incident of Joseph's being sold by his brothers to Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver. They in turn sold him to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh. Later we find Joseph a Pharaoh ruler in Egypt, selling corn to his brothers in time of famine. They paid for that corn, and on their way home found that the money had been returned "in full weight."

The famine in Egypt lasted seven years. Before the famine came to an end Pharaoh, the king, had acquired all the money of Egypt by the sale of food which had been stored up through the foresight of Joseph. Pharaoh also acquired all the land in the same manner.

Later, in the book of Ezra, we find that the children of Israel, upon their return to Jerusalem after having been held in captivity by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, contributed to the rebuilding of their city to the extent of "three score and one thousand drams of gold and five thousand pounds of silver." Now a dram was a gold Persian coin worth about \$5.60 of our present money and weighing about 130 grains Troy. So the contribution in gold was about 61,000 drams or in present money \$341,600. I have not found any reference indicating the value of the pounds of silver.

In Exodus we find that each person over twenty years of age was required to pay half a shekel as an atonement offering. Again in Exodus, we find the description of the building of a tabernacle. A great deal of gold and silver work was done and evidently taken directly from offerings of the people. We find that the gold and silver was measured in terms of shekels, talents, and bekahs. The bekah was half a shekel. The talent of silver was equal to 3,000 silver shekels, and the talent of gold equal to 3,000 gold shekels. The following table is approximate:

Silver		
2 bekahs equal 1 shekel		
or		
20 gerahs equal 1 shekel		\$.646
50 shekels equal 1 mina or		
60 mina equal 1 talent or		1940.00
Gold		
1 shekel equals 15 silver		
shekels or		\$ 9.69
50 shekels equal 1 mina or		484.75
60 mina equal 1 talent or		29085.00

These values were the Heavy or Common Standard values. In addition, there were Light Standard values of just one half those given above. While the ratio of the value of gold to silver at that time was 13.3 to 1, this was a very inconvenient ratio, and the gold shekel was fixed at 15 silver shekels for convenience.

The coins referred to thus far have been largely Jewish coins of the Old Testament. In the New Testament we find Greek and Roman coins in addition to these. The Roman standard coin was the denarius, worth about 16 cents and evidently a silver coin. The farthing was a bronze coin made in two denominations, one worth about 1 cent and the other about 1/4 cent. It took two mites, a smaller coin than the farthing, to equal the smaller of the two denominations. The mite was equal to about 1/4 cent, and the widow referred to in St. Luke gave two of them. It took 128 mites to make a silver denarius, or about 512 of them to equal a silver shekel.

It is interesting to note that the price paid Judas for his betrayal, thirty pieces of silver, was about \$24.00 present money, or about six months' wages for a common laborer. The man who was given a talent received the equivalent of at least \$1,000. It would have taken a laboring man twenty years to earn this much.

The penny was the same as the Roman silver denarius, worth about 16 cents, or the Greek drachma. We recall the parable of the laborers who hired out to work in a vineyard at a penny a day. There is also the parable of the tribute money, and the reference to the picture of Caesar on the penny.

Many other illustrations may be taken from the Bible, but I believe that I have touched on the most important items.

Playing Cards As Money

MONTREAL—Early residents of this historic French Canadian city knew the literal meaning of "on a card."

In the 18th century money was scarce playing cards were a legal tender. The cards were on the back by the administrator of the Province to make the "money." Such cards, together with land transfer written on the back of a jack of hearts, are among the guides point out to the visitors in the McCord, National Museum of McGill University.

Sales Tax Tokens are in the "necessity" money. Coming and no coins so small, they substitute. Tax is termed however, rather than necessity money.

oOo

Coinie advises that we have a penny collection in an urn she says, "a penny urned is saved."

oOo

Lines on the Back

A Confederate Line

In May of 1865, a young man was vacationing in Richmond, and met a group of Confederate officers who were enroute to homes after surrender. She lectured several worthless Confederate notes as souvenirs and asked A. S. Jonas to autograph the printed side of one of them. He wrote the following poem. Northern child, which is a famous work in the literature of defeated nation:

Representing nothing on God now,
And naught in the waters below,
As the pledge of a nation that has gone,
Keep it dear friend, and show it to those who will lend.
To the tale that this paper can tell,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.
Too poor to possess the precious metal,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued today our promise,
And hoped to repay on the morrow,
The days rolled by and weeks years,
But our coffers were empty,
Coin was so rare that the tale could not be told,
If a dollar should drop in the street,
But the faith that was in it strong, indeed,
And our poverty well we did not care to pay,
And this little check represents the pay,
That our suffering veterans had won,
We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold each soldier received,
It gazed in our eyes with a pride that could not be told,
And each Southern patriot believed,
But our boys thought little of it,
Or of bills that were overvalued to pay,
We knew if it brought us a bread today,
'Twas the best our poor country could do,
Keep it, it tells all our history from the birth of our dream to the last,
Modest, and born of the angel's hope of success, it is—
—Pvt. Edward W. ...

NOTES ON MODERN COPPER AND BRONZE COINS OF AFRICA

From a paper presented to the Albany Numismatic Society

(Continued from the July, 1951, Issue)

lonely island of St. Helena, located some 1200 miles off the east, is associated more closely with Africa than with any other continent.

The island is perhaps most known as the detention place of Napoleon Bonaparte. During the emperor's exile there, 1815-1821, the place was under military rule and was strongly garrisoned by British troops. On Napoleon's death, the garrison was for the most part withdrawn, and the British East India Company resumed full control.

On this occasion there was issued a new token dated 1821 and bearing a chief device the company's emblem. Another token quite frequent with it is an undated halfpenny monogram, Dickinson, and Taylor, in "Payable at St. Helena," and the monogram, "S.D.T."

Island of Mauritius, which lies in the Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar, was acquired by Britain in 1810.

For this island there were in 1873-1901 bronze coins in denominations of one, two, and five centimes. The Mauritius cent being equivalent to a hundredth part of a rupee. The reverse of the crown piece bears the crowned head of Victoria. On the reverse, a beaded circle, is a large figure of the denomination, with "plus" above, value and date below. Similar coins are said to have been struck (1922-1934) bearing a bust of George V.

Neighboring Island of Reunion to France, and is in fact an extension of that country politically. This island are ascribed a large copper coins bearing on the reverse a large crown and on the obverse nine fleurs-de-lis. The coins in denominations of 1/2 fanam and 1 centime bear no inscription nor date. They are said to have been struck at Reunion, French India, about 1723, and are attributed to Reunion.

The Island of Madagascar there was used, probably at Paris, a patterned coin piece dated 1883 in the name of Queen Ranavalona III, of the Hava Dynasty. This coin on the obverse a crown and encircled by the queen's name and date; and on the reverse, within a wreath, the value and date. This coin of the queen's reign, 1883, the beginning of a rather futile French expansion broke out in which ended with the queen's death in 1896, and Madagascar being declared a French colony.

The north of Madagascar lies the Comoro Island, of Angazia, the Comoro Archipelago.

The island, now under the colonial administration of Madagascar, was, between the years 1886 and 1910, a French protectorate. In the year 1890 or 1891, there were struck five and ten centime pieces in the name of the Sultan. The inscription in Persian characters read on the obverse, "Sultan of Angazia, Said Ali, Son of Said Omar—Protected by the Glorious French Government." The reverse inscription, within a wreath of olive and palm, reads, "5 (or 10) centimes of the State of Angazia, God preserve it. Year 1308 (A.H.)" Below are mintmarks of Paris.

Another East African sultanate to be overwhelmed by the strength of European imperialism was that of Zanzibar. The Arabs of Masgat established their capital at Zanzibar in 1832, conquered Mombasa 1837, and gradually extended their territory to include a considerable strip of the coast.

In 1882 the sultan, Bargash ibn Said, issued a copper Pysa. The obverse displays a pair of balanced scales, similar to that on the coins of Bombay, and the date "1299." The reverse bears the sultan's name and titles, "God guard him." Both sides have an arabesque border.

The extensive territories on the mainland were divided between Great Britain and Germany in 1886, and, by the treaty of 1890, the island of Zanzibar itself was recognized as a British protectorate.

In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Co., received a charter to develop (exploit) these acquisitions. On this occasion, a quarter anna or pisa was struck in the name of the company. This also bears a pair of scales on the obverse, together with the date, 1888, and the company's name. In the reverse field is the Arabic inscription within a beaded circle. Above this is the border legend, "Mombasa 1306," and below is a half wreath of olive. Some of the coins bear the mintmark "H," for Birmingham; others have a superimposed "MO" possibly for Mombasa.

In 1895, when the Imperial Company sold its rights to the government, the British East African Protectorate was constituted. In 1930-1933 there were issued for East Africa a set of bronze coins in denominations of one, five and ten cents, the cent being a hundredth part of a shilling. These three coins all have 7mm. holes in the center, flanked by ornamental scrolls and surmounted by the imperial crown. Below is the value. The inscription, in abbreviated Latin, reads, "George V, King, and Emperor of India." On the reverse, the hole and denomination are flanked by four

tusks of ivory, with "East Africa," above, and date below. In 1936 similar coins of five and ten cents were issued in the name of Edward VIII. The five cent piece bears the mint mark of the Kings Norton Metal Co., and the ten cent piece that of Birmingham.

A series of brass or light colored bronze coins were struck in 1920-1936 for British West Africa. These pieces in denominations of three pence, six pence, shilling, and florin, bear, on the obverse, the crowned bust of George V. with titles, "By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," in abbreviated Latin. The three pence and sixpence have, on the reverse, the value within an oak wreath, with "British West Africa" above and date below. It is interesting to note that, though these coins all bear the bust and name of George V, some of them were issued in 1936 during the reign of Edward VIII.

During the construction of the Suez Canal, 1860-1869, various tokens were issued by merchants doing business there. Among these are the 20 centime, 50 centime, and 1 franc brass pieces, of Borel Lavalley and Co., bearing on the obverse a sailing vessel. Brass tokens, bearing on the obverse a galley, were issued by Ch. and A. Bazin, provision merchants, in denominations of 20 centimes, 1 and 5 francs. Both of these issues are dated 1865.

As one of the results of the Napoleonic Wars, Cape Colony was ceded to the British crown, 1814. The British at first seemed little interested in the country itself, using it rather as a stepping stone to India. The land was for the best part occupied by Dutch farmers (Boers), thousands of whom, due to friction with the English, migrated to the wild country to the north and established the independent states of Transvaal and Orange Free State.

For Orange Free State, a number of pattern pennies were issued. On one variety is a shield, bearing an orange tree and three powder horns, within a wreath of olive and palm. The chief inscription reads, "Oranje Vrijstaat." Below is the scroll motto, "Geduld en Moed" (Patience and Courage) and the date 1888. The reverse displays the value "1 penny" within a wreath of oak and olive. Another variety of the same date is very similar except that the shield is somewhat different, a lion and a trek-wagon being added to the arms.

For Cape Colony itself there was issued a pattern penny dated 1889. On the obverse is the young head of Queen Victoria with name and titles. The reverse displays a shield bearing the Dutch lion rampant and three fleurs-de-lis, supported by an antelope (?) and goat. Above is a tiny seated figure of the Goddess of Hope, and below is the scroll, "Spes Bona." The inscription reads, "Cape of Good Hope, 1889".

For Griqualand, a region to the

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SALT AND PEPPER COLLECTORS. Gifts and novelties. Send card to Black Knight Industries, Dept. 3, Box 1004, St. Paul 5, Minn. s1081

BACK NUMBER MAGAZINES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 154)

until we reached the valley above where the post was to be established. No particular observations were taken when going into camp, but when morning broke we discovered the rocky ledge back of us to be alive with rattlesnakes. My heart sank within me when I saw the site of the proposed Post; a sage brush cliff, the bottom overflowed with water and nothing outside the valley to be seen, except sage brush and alkali, and no timber within many miles. By strenuous efforts, however, all working together with a will, building of sod and adobe and hauling timber 30 miles or more, everything was made comfortable by the beginning of winter.

"Our fuel was sage brush and mountain mahogany. It would be impossible for me, without trespassing too much on the space of *The Haversack*, to narrate all my experience in camp; of how the roof of our quarters was blown off by a tornado in mid-winter, of the repeated alarms caused by Indians, who by a system of signals communicated with each other day and night, and knew wherever our force was reduced in number by the absence of scouting parties; of the capture of a small Piute Indian girl, whom I brought back to Brooklyn with me, and finally, of the utter destruction of our quarters by fire, at midnight, and our narrow escape from burning to death. We were 140 miles from the nearest settlement, and for a number of months my husband was the only officer, and I the only lady at the Post. The wife of one of the sergeants was with us as laundress for a time, but while in company with her husband, who was on furlough, they were attacked by Indians, the sergeant killed and scalped, his wife captured, and with a rope around her body dragged to death over the rocks. Such was the fate of Mrs. Dennoile, which causes me to shudder even now after all the lapse of years referring to it.

"I saw hostile Indians, wounded men, and many things to jar the nerves of a sensitive woman, but with it all, shall always retain most pleasing recollections of my frontier life. How I enjoyed hearing the soldiers

around the camp fire at night and relate stories and anecdotes which they never seemed to tire of. What a splendid appetite I had! How anxiously when the day's work was over, I looked for the arrival of the train with our supplies and rations.

"The frontiersmen of the often rough exterior, had hearts and treat our sex with more consideration than is shown them in our large cities are generous contributors to a cause, and I hope that our owners will show an equally liberal in patronizing our Ladies Fair, doing everything in their power to help make it a grand success."

The original copy of *The Haversack*, containing the foregoing is in the possession of Roy W. sister, Lillian, who is Mrs. D. Dibbell, of 170 East Main Street, Boston, Connecticut.

THE MAR

Rates: 8c per word;
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EARLY TOY TRAINS, trolley steam-engines wanted.—Rome Washington, Bluffton, Ind.

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west of Kimberley, there were issued pattern pennies struck from the same obverse die as the preceding piece. The reverse displays a dove flying with olive branch (a rather futile flight it must have been) and the legend, "Griqua-Town". The pennies are found with and without the date, "1890". There exists also halfpennies and farthings of the same general reverse type.

In 1855 gold was discovered in southern Transvaal. The ensuing rush of foreigners and foreign capital chiefly English, across the Vaal River, and the measures taken by the Boers to retain control of their own country, led to the declaration of war, 1899.

Under President Paul Kruger pennies were issued for Transvaal. These bore on the obverse a bust of Kruger and the inscription, "Zind Afrik. Republiek". On the reverse, within a circular cartouche, is the national arms. The dexter quarter bears a crouching lion in a red field; the sinister quarter, a countryman in a blue field; at the base, a trekwagon in a green field; and in the center, an anchor of Hope. The value reads, "1 Penny", and the date "1892" or "1898".

At the close of the war Britain annexed the two Boer republics, but very wisely granted them self government, similar to that of other parts of the empire. In 1910 the colonies of Cape, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River were formed into the Union of South Africa, with a single government and legislature.

For South Africa there was issued, 1923-1934, a handsome set of bronze coins in denominations of one penny, halfpenny, and farthing. The obverses bear a bust of the king in coronation regalia, with the inscription, "Georgius V Rex Imperator". The reverses of the penny and the halfpenny display a square rigged sail ship, that of the farthing shows two sparrows on a branch (1). The name of the country is inscribed in both languages, "South Africa, Zuid Afrika", separated by the date above and the denomination below. On some of the more recent issues, the Dutch version of South is spelled, "Suid", instead of "Zuid". All three reverses bear the initials of the designer, Kruger Gray.

In 1876 King Leopold II of Belgium organized a company to exploit the central watershed of the Congo River, and in 1885 formally assumed rulership over the so-called Congo Free State. In 1888 there were issued a series of copper coins in denominations of 1, 2, 5, and 10 centimes. The obverse bears five crowned monograms placed in radial position within a beaded circle. Outside the circle are the king's name and titles. The reverse bears a radiant five-pointed star or pentacle with value above and date below. All four denominations have holed centers and knurled edges.

Protests in Great Britain and America, against the alleged practice of forced native labor in the Free State, led the Belgian ministry, in

1908, to assume complete responsibility for the administration of the colony, which was then given the name of Belgian Congo. In 1910, there were struck copper coins of 1 and 2 centimes quite similar to those of 1888. The five monograms, however, are those of Albert. The inscription in French and in Flemish reads, "Congo Belge-Belgisch Congo".

In late years there has been issued by the Bank of Belgium Congo a five franc piece of yellowish nickel-brass. The obverse, similar to that of the new Belgian nickel coins, bears the head of Leopold III, in low relief, with the king's name below, and date, "1936", at the right. The reverse bears a lion walking to the left, with a single star and denomination, "5 F R" below. The bank's name is inscribed above in French and below in Flemish.

Mid-Century Denver Nickels

By HARRY BOSLEY

Thar's gold in those nickels, figuratively speaking, of course, of the 1950 Denver nickels. It was the shortest issue of all Jeffersons, and the lowest mintage of nickels in almost two decades.

It is reported the entire issue was sent to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. It is safe to say that fully 99% of these scarce nickels are now in the hands of collectors. There is a wide range in the price of these coins by rolls. The supply is limited and the demand is great, therefore, the price is high. It is reported that non-collectors at Kansas City Banks laid away many rolls to make a "fast buck." However, this fact might create a number of new collectors.

Thar's gold in those nickels, perhaps fool's gold, but prospectors are panning for every nickel.

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WANTED TO BUY: Bank note reporters, counterfeit detectors, and related publications—1825-1885. — Wm. H. Dillistin, 443 E. 39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. J6128041

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B. C. Forbes said "The nation reaches its determined breadth of its men". The collection depends on the cla coins.

oOo

Don't sit down and wait, and reach. Old coins won't your lap, you have to reach. Don't sit on the job, stand. As the Grand Rapids Pre. "Another thing which retards progress of man is the fact anatomical design so aptly for sitting down."

oOo

Paraphrasing Beecher, "without a hobby is like a war out springs, in which one is disagreeably to jolt by ever over which it runs." The bidding is in the "cart-wheel" with its "subsidiary" spring "bill" cushioned seats, on the matie Boulevard.

oOo

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NOVEMBER, 1951

Vol. 56, Number 8

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Mechanical Electrical and Scientific Antiques

COLT MADE OTHERS THINGS

By WILLIAM EDWARDS

The tremendous variety of products made under the auspices of Colonel Samuel Colt has resulted in an incredibly rich field of Americana for the collector. The first company at Paterson, N. J., was formed to make "Arms, tools and cutlery," and throughout the years, far more than just revolvers has been made at the Colt plants. Printing presses, ticket punches, and even "Wobble-plate" steam engines are available for the rabid enthusiast, yet of the project which was probably considered by Colt himself to be his most sure claim to fame and riches, hardly a trace remains. We refer to the "Submarine Mine", an under-water explosive harbor defense.

In his reckless youth, Sam is supposed to have distributed a hand-lettered sign to the inhabitants of the town of Ware, remarking that he would blow a raft "sky-high" from Ware Pond on the ensuing fourth of July. His "machine" consisted of a water-proofed gun-powder charge, detonated by means of a tarred wire and a Leyden jar on shore. Although detailed reference is lacking, his early youth is supposed to have been no different from that of other boys similarly inclined, and many were the loud "bangs" which punctuated his school and work activities.

In 1830 he journeyed to Calcutta on the brig "Corlo," and the classic story of the inception of the Colt Revolver on this trip is well known to HOBBIES readers, particularly those interested in firearms. Nearly

ten years of work relating wholly to the Revolver were to intervene before opportunity arose for him to turn his interest again to his youthful experiments.

The destruction of paper cartridges in service in Florida from the dampness had turned Sam's talent to the problem of water-proofing. Extending the principle of the tin-foil seal inside the common Goldmark's percussion cap, he conceived the idea of using sheet foil instead of paper in making cartridges. The success of this inspired him to consider again his underwater bomb, little more than a splashy toy when last he worked with it. By the spring of 1841 experiments in the Paterson cartridge shop and at the New York University, where he lived in the "Upper Room, South Tower" of the building on Washington square, convinced him that the idea was entirely worthwhile, and the Maine border dispute with the nation-wide anti-British feeling, made him consider the use of his bomb for Government purposes. He applied to His Excellency John Tyler, President of the United States, for

funds with which to adequately his invention, with the assertion "it will prove a perfect safeguard against all the combined fleets of Europe without exposing the our citizens." Although this certainly a desirable factor, the 000 requested was somewhat daring, and the President did not reply favorably. After "lobbying" considerable extent, Colt secured backing of Samuel L. S. President of the Senate, Major Gibbs McNeill, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and George W. Whistler's father and brother-in-law of McNeill. Through the cession of these gentlemen, as The Hon. Wm. Wise of Virginia Tyler (son of the President), Secretary of the Navy George Bagley other notables, the United agreed to underwrite Colt's full experiments on ships to the \$20,000, authorizing him to draw the Navy Department to that a

Now followed several years of intensive work, during which a walk for laying and insulating was built in New York. A model for insulating wire with lead constructed in 1841 seven years before that of Dr. Siemens, credited with being the "inventor" of the insulated wire. Wire was required in lengths of unbroken and in one piece. Nevertheless had such lengths been produced by Messrs Brown & Elton ofbury, Conn., by using unusually long ingots, were enabled to draw lengths over a mile. Colt, government backing had now been created to fifty-thousand and prepared several major dem

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of the Potomac river between
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in this case was on the opposite
the river something more than
the distant . . . from the ship.
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The explosion struck the ship
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ull forward of the mainmast was
into fragments & the remaining
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on of an advancing squadron, &
can be used for the defense of
bour, without endangering the
in (or out of other than hostile
Colt) to John Y. Mason,
of the Navy, 23 Apr. '44."

closing claims of this report
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l. Unfortunately the drawings
een lost, for the Commissioner
ents never issued any patent.
It remains is the detailed
deposited with the Commis-
and shortly afterward with-
Detailing that the Torpedoes
be placed in a checkerboard
across the channel, and fired
shore battery through a plat-
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to describe the devices used
it in determining at what
the bombs should go off:

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under sail is to ascertain the
when such vessel is directly
of the torpedoes, and this I
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ed by reflection, by means of
which can be managed by one
r. In the other it is ascertained
concurrent observation of two
so situated as that they may
be observed from two points, of
nd that when the vessel has ar-
e the angular point formed by
of observation, the concu-
sion of the observers shall cause
the to explode at that point."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 35)

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Freedman's Bank

By F. H. GRIFFITH

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The bank was made by Jerome B. Secor in Bridgeport, Conn., from about 1878 to 1883. It originally sold for approximately \$7.50 retail, around 1880 which was quite a price for a toy in those days.

The bank pictured was obtained from Mark Haber of Wethersfield, Conn., who in turn obtained it from the original owner, D. L. Waile of Windsor, Conn., in 1944. Mr. Waile was given the bank by an uncle in 1879. It is the only perfect original specimen so far found. There are three others known to exist in collections. One with a replaced head and new clothes — one with no legs on the figure or table — and the last consisting only of the clock works. The bank operates as follows:

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First, a coin is placed on the table by his left hand, then a lever is pressed, the figure then turns his head from side to side and scoops the coin with his left hand into a hole in the table top, he then raises his right hand to his face holding his head still and thumbs his nose, moving each finger independently in a realistic way, he then lowers his hand and shakes his head in derision. Two positions of the operation are shown.

It is interesting to note that the bank pictured has the original label on the back with instructions to operate and the original label on the bottom of the table from the store where it was purchased.

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NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

What the Cometall Idea I quote from October, 1886 of Numismatics: "The plan in dollars out of both gold and in equal value, making the of the coin gold and the out- over, with the outside enough to save the more precious in the centre from wearing

ally, a Cometall dollar is a of gold with a silver lining."

oOo
onaries are continually ren account of changes in defi- f words. One million (more or years ago, the word "horse" a small, toed, midget animal, today it stands for a large, steed. "Man", then, was a mber, toward a jay walker. Up present decade a senior collec- one with lots of coins; a one with a few. Today, more- er, we are defining a senior who knows his numismatics; a as a numismatic student; the being qualitative rather than ve. One who collects without g is just a plain coin collector, b Dora."

oOo
name of the Bureau of En- and Printing should be d, not for brevity but as more iate, to Counting House. The says: "The preparation of a of paper money takes about days, during which time it is more than fifty times.

oOo
ever I see a coin or token round hole in the center it me of the old definition of it, "a hole with a ring around

oOo
have left a new baby on atics' doorstep for it to adopt. are a negotiable currency." It od idea to adopt the idea y. A British scientist de- the human mind is capable of ining 3,135,760,000 separate and I would advise all coin col- to form a complete set, speci- on the new ideas. One mak- ur own and "one idea, but to be thy own, is worth a d gleaned in fields by others

u do not like the "top high" hair dress, don't blame it on

the girls, for they probably got it from coins. K. W. Sanderson, in a paper read some time ago, before the Yorkshire Numismatic Society (England), amongst other things, relates how hair styles are recorded on old English coins. Of the tonsorial coins and medals he says:

"Fashions in hair-dressing are well illustrated on coins and medals of the period, during the 16th century. From the time of Henry VIII the hair was worn short, but by the time of James I it had once more been allowed to grow until it fell in long strands of straight or curled hair over the shoulders and over the back. The love-lock of a gentleman of the time of Charles I was a lock of hair usually longer than the rest of the hair and to which was attached a bow of silk ribbon. This is said to have originated when the wife of a well known gentleman at the court of James I tied to a lock of her husband's hair a ribbon of blue silk as a love token.

"On many coins and medals from the late 1650's onwards kings and generals are shown wearing an enormous wig known as a periwig or peruke; the origin of this fashion is of interest.

"About the middle of the 17th century long natural hair was worn by gentlemen at the court of the boy king Louis XIV of France. Louis XIV was the possessor of a splendid head of hair and his courtiers as a compliment to him cut off their own locks and wore wigs with very long curls.

"Clerical costume is very well illustrated on coins and medals of the 17th and 18th centuries, and it is interesting to notice that the Geneva preachers were even so late as the 18th century the clerical costume of clergymen of the 17th century time of Charles II even to the broad bands which were so conspicuous a feature of a clergyman of that time.

"The English clergyman wore a black preaching robe the bands being much narrower than those worn in the 17th century. A bob wig was worn with this costume and is well shown on a medal which I have with me. This bob wig was worn by clergymen as late as William IV, uncle of Queen Victoria.

"About the middle of the 17th century the fashion for large wigs revolutionized the collar worn at this period, and as the long hair would

hide the back of the collar and the shoulders, only the front of collar could be seen. A collar cut square in front and very narrow at the sides and back was worn; this is shown in one or two medals which I have here."

oOo
Who is afraid of ghosts? We like a visit from this ghost, and consider his visits too infrequent. An Exchange says: "Tomorrow The Ghost Walks." In other words, "Tomorrow is pay day." Tradition traces this popular saying to London and the days when Shakespeare managed his own company of players. Shakespeare played the Ghost in Hamlet; he also acted as paymaster. The actors, with British humor, connected ghosts and wages.

oOo
Why do you say "raising money in a pinch?" An Exchange gives this as the reason. "In A Pinch":— In the California Gold Rush days, gold dust was often used for money. A miner buying a drink would hold out his pouch, and the bartender would take a pinch of dust between thumb and finger. Some bartenders could pick up a lot of dust at one time; and even now, discussing finances, we sometimes ask, "How much can you raise in a pinch."

oOo
When you send your bids to a coin auction sale you patronize the natural sequence of the first auction, that of the sale of girls, for money and girls go together. Paul Berdainer in his "How It Began" says: "PUBLIC AUCTIONS: Ancient Babylonians used to hold an annual sale of girls — the beautiful ones going to the highest bidders for large sums, while the profits were used to provide dowry money for the homely ones. This was the beginning of public auctions.

oOo
Say it with slang. When one is "relieved of his roll" he is said to have been "trimmed." Whence the term "trim" as applied to money? "Excuses," one explanation is as good as another. Paul Berdainer in "How It Began" is responsible for one when he says: "U. S. WOMEN EMPLOYEES: In the Spring of 1622, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the U. S. appointed Miss Jennie Douglas to trim paper money with shears. Miss Douglas proved so adept that on Oct. 9th, five more women were appointed for this work, the beginning of U. S. women employees."

This may also account for "sheared," a synonym of "trimmed."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 129)

MONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES FRENCH

Making a collection of some series of coins may be very difficult. Take, for instance, a set of German Crowns of the 19th Century. Think of it, all the tiny principalities, states, cities that were "free", and had the right to issue their own coins. There are forty-five different states that issued their own coins in Germany during the 19th century. If you were to make a collection of these interesting coins, you would become acquainted with such principalities as Schwarzbürg-Sondershausen, Mecklinberg-Schwerin, Anhalt-Bernburg; Hesse-Darmstadt, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen in addition to the better known names such as Prussia, Saxony, Hamburg or Hanover.

A collection of such coins is very interesting, for a large majority of the talers or double talers issued, were to commemorate events of historic interest and most all of the pieces are beautifully made. The majority are not extremely rare and can be purchased, for the most part for under \$5 each, for coins between a half dollar and silver dollar size. They almost always are in an excellent state of preservation as they really did not get much use in circulation.

A good many of these coins were brought to America after World War II by our GI's. These pieces most likely came out of German collections over there for those I have seen are really beautiful collectors' pieces.

oOo

Another difficult series to collect are the ancient coins of the Greek civilization era. They all look very much alike, but were issued by practically every colony on the Mediterranean; denominations, too are very confusing as coins values were mostly gauged by weight rather than uniform size. Indeed, one must study the history of either of the two above series in order to have a clear understanding of what one is collecting, and what to acquire to make an interesting collection.

oOo

Did you ever consider superstition that sometimes connects itself to our monetary system? Two dollar bills are always considered unlucky, and as a result they are unpopular. You seldom get one in change and if you do, you hasten to pass it as fast as possible. Still they are very handy to large institutions when making up payrolls. This is probably the reason they are still issued. When you acquire a used two dollar bill look at its corner, you will be surprised to note the number that will have a little corner of the paper torn off. A sure sign that someone has torn it off to take away its "bad luck."

oOo

The year 1854 saw the start of the ill fated three dollar gold pieces. As

you know they are very similar in size to the five dollar gold piece and really weren't necessary at all for we had two and a halves at the time. These pieces soon after their coinage became "unlucky" coins, probably due to the unlucky "3" and thence became unpopular. At first, a good amount of threes were coined each year but as it was realized they were unpopular, the coins became a piece made purely for the coin collector. In fact, except for occasional years, such as 1854, 1855, 1874, and 1878, very few pieces were coined. The series was discontinued completely in 1889. Threes are still a pet among collectors which is reflected in the good prices they bring. I can remember back not so very long ago when one could get a very nice representative collection together and not have to pay much more than six or seven dollars, the common ones being easily gotten for \$5 each.

oOo

The irregularly coined half cent is beginning to come into its own. For years they sold for as little or less than large cents and this really should never have been for the comparable quantities coined was so much less for the half cents. Probably the reason for the difference is the fact that they were not coined regularly. Collectors like to make sets of dates and with the exception of 1816 every year from 1793 through 1857 saw a large cent coined, this was not the case with the half cent.

—

Questions and Answers

Question:

I attach a tracing of a copper coin, medal, or token, appearing to be of rather ancient vintage, of which I am completely in the dark, since no year is given nor value, although the marking on one side which reads, "Sp. Marke" might lead one to believe perhaps it has some German origination, since the Mark is a common coin of Germany.

The head of Washington appears to be one of the popular types and so does the head of liberty on the reverse.

Could you enlighten me as to its approximate date, value and whether it is a coin, token or medal.

Is it possible it is something that originated during the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876?

—A. E. Newman, Florida

Answer:

These pieces come in many designs and sizes. They apparently were made to imitate U. S. gold pieces having originally been of a gold color. Spiele Marke, really means "Play Piece," or "Play Coin." It is said that they were used as "poker chips" probably prior to 1860. I do not believe they were issued as late as the Philadelphia Centennial.

They probably originated in Germany, but were designed to be used

here. In those days Germany very large export trade to the States and the legend "Made in many" was well known.

—C. F., New

oOo

Question:

I have an old Spanish coin, ver, handmade, marked 1611. The word "REI" worked on the face of the coin was found in some remote, an extremely old building in settlement near the Rio Grande. This coin is squarish, about thick and in perfect condition. This coin have any value?

—D. P. O'Shea, Jr.,

Answer:

Your letter of the 30th at From your description, I believe piece you have is an octagon of Mexico, dated 1611. I would sight unseen, that the coin is \$5 to \$10 depending upon its condition.

—C. F., New

oOo

Question:

Is money a good hedge against inflation? Take the German inflation as an example.

—A.B.C.,

Answer:

Your letter should be answered by an economist rather than a numismatist, however I shall do my best as correct in assuming the tangible asset is a good hedge against inflation, or any inflation that the United States will ever see you must remember that the situation in Germany at the time was bankruptcy of the entire country. Things were so bad that any one had any asset that a finger could lay on would be very liable to be confiscated by the government power. In fact the only asset could be considered reasonably that time would be something that could be buried or hidden from government agents. I may be in but I believe that a law was in effect, prohibiting the holding of gold coins by any individual, I do not stop people from "hiding" against the law, however.

I think that the only chance of such a situation evering here would be if this country conquered, by force, after a war by an alien power. If that to occur, all assets would be expropriated, and we would be so with reparations as to bankrupt country. Then we'd all have to be together. So let's hope we always as strong as we are today.

—

Ross Receives Medal

Frank C. Ross of Kansas City feature writer of numismatist HOBBIES Magazine for many years has received a silver medal years of membership in the American Numismatic Association, a organization devoted to the collecting hobby.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 125)

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THE PREBLE MEDAL

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

Edward Preble was born August 15, 1761 at Falmouth Neck in Casco Bay which is now Portland, in the State of Maine. His father was Brigadier General Jedidiah Preble of the Massachusetts militia, Maine, at that time being part of that colony. The future commodore was educated at Dummer Academy at Newbury and made his first voyage in a letter of marque, to Europe, with Captain Friend.

In 1779, Preble became a midshipman in the Massachusetts state ship "Protector," 26 guns, Captain John Foster Williams. He was aboard that vessel when she engaged the "Admiral Duff," 36 guns. The "Duff" struck, but taking fire about the same time, she in a few minutes blew up. On her next cruise the "Protector" was taken by a British frigate and a sloop of war. The young hero was held aboard the "Jersey," a prison ship at New York, until his release was obtained through Colonel William Tyng, a friend of General Preble.

Preble returned to service as a first lieutenant and was second in command on board the "Winthrop," Captain George Little. This officer had been first lieutenant to Williams in the "Protector" and had been carried prisoner to England. With one companion Little escaped from their English prison and reached France in a wherry. While in the "Winthrop," Preble with fourteen men cut out an English armed brig of superior force to his own vessel while the brig was anchored in the Penobscot river under the guns of an English force on shore. Preble continued in the "Winthrop" until the peace of 1783.

After the war, Preble sailed in the merchant service and in 1798, when the new navy was established, he became a first lieutenant. In the fall of 1798-99, Preble made two cruises in the "Pickering," a brig of the revenue cutter service which had been assigned to naval duty during the French trouble. His title on this duty is noted by some historians as "master-commandant" and by others as "Lieutenant-commander." In 1799,

Preble received a captain's commission, and the command of the frigate "Essex," 36 guns. In January 1800, he made a voyage in her to Bavaria, where he was ordered with Captain James Sever in the "Congress" to convoy our homeward bound trade from India and the East Indies. The "Congress" becoming distasteful was forced to return home and the "Essex" pursued the voyage alone. Upon his return from this successful mission, Preble was appointed to the "Adams" which was bound for the Mediterranean. Preble had been afflicted with stomach trouble for many years and was forced to resign for the sake of his health. The "Adams" went to the Mediterranean under Captain Campbell.

In 1803, Preble was sufficiently recovered to return to duty. In May of that year, he was appointed to the command of the frigate "Constitution," then at Boston. In June, Preble received orders to take charge of the squadron destined to act in the Mediterranean against the corsairs of Barbary. This squadron consisted of the "Constitution," 44 guns; "Philadelphia," 44 — already on the station; "Argus," 18; "Siren," 16; "Nautilus," 16; "Vixen," 16; and "Enterprise," 14. The "Constitution" sailed on August 13th and reached Gibraltar on September 13th. All vessels making the passage in less than thirty-five days. At Gibraltar, Preble found Captains Bainbridge and Rogers had seized several Moorish craft which were evidently sailing with orders to cruise for American prizes. Preble proceeded to Tangier with the frigates "New York" and "John Adams" and by the happy union of prudence and energy negotiated a treaty with the emperor of Morocco.

In spite of the season which was too far advanced for active and permanent operations against an enemy, Preble now formally declared the blockade of Tripoli. While Preble was at Cadiz in connection with the procurement of supplies, the "Philadelphia," Captain Bainbridge, ran aground in the harbor of Tripoli and

its crew were made prisoners, her crew at the mercy of the plans of Preble for attack city had to be altered.

On August 3, 1804, Preble commanded then consisting of 15 including eight small gunboats rowed from the Neapolitan port, made its first attack on enemy's gunboats which were detected by batteries on shore. Captured three of the large gunboats, and sunk three others. On the 7th he made a second attack, less success, the enemy kept within the harbor. One of the gunboats was sunk. Another was made on the 28th, in which of the Tripolitan gunboats were and several driven ashore. The flagship was closely engaged the enemy's batteries, and for lay within musket-shot of them. On September 3rd, the fourth was made, during which the "tution" was badly cut up, but did not withdraw until he inflicted great damage on the batteries.

In September 1804, Preble, relieved by Commodore Samuel B. Roach, then turned over the command of the "Constitution" to Stephen Decatur and sailed for the United States in the "John Adams." Upon return he was voted the thanks of Congress and given a gold medal. This medal was the bust of the commodore on the reverse with the legend: "Educable Ducis Strenuo Comitibus Anno 1804" while on the reverse is a scene showing the engagement of the "Constitution" with the batteries of Tripoli with the legend: "Vindicta C. Americani" and in exergue "Tripoli MDCCCIV." Preble's laurels and was unable to return to sea again due to his old ailment died at Portland on August 28, 1829.

—O—

Auction Prices

Selections of prices realized at recent auction sale, by David C. Phillips, Iowa, Philadelphia.

Item	
1794 half dollar, very good....	\$1.00
1810 Series 1874, Crisp.....	\$1.00
Chinese Soviet dollar, 1931....	1804 dime, fine.....
1804 quarter dollar, fine.....	1793 half cent, good.....
1864-L Indian head cent, brilliant uncir.....	1871 nickel, proof.....
1815 half dollar, extremely fine	1883 half dollar, brilliant proof
1860-S gold dollar, uncir.....	1863 gold dollar, uncir.....
1884 quarter eagle, proof.....	1854-O \$3.00 gold, piece uncir
1829 half eagle, uncir.....	1907 double eagle, St. Gaudens
1853 U. S. Assay Office \$20.00 piece, extremely fine.....	1854 Kellogg and Co. \$20.00 piece, extremely fine.....
1851 \$50.00 gold piece, August Humbert. Octagon, very	

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From the Griffith collection

Clown Harlequin and Columbine Bank

By F. H. GRIFFITH

The Clown Harlequin and Columbine Bank rates second as the most sought after bank from a collector's standpoint. Certainly it is the most desirable and rarest of all mechanicals made of cast iron.

The bank was undoubtedly designed by J. H. Bowen of Philadelphia, Pa., who also designed Darktown Battery, Creedmore, Bulldog Bank, Owl, Two Bullfrogs, Monkey and Coconut, Girl Skipping Rope, Cat and Mouse, Spise A Mule, and The Calamity, whose operation principle is similar to the Harlequin. It's interesting to note that the construction of the figures on the Calamity and the Harlequin is the same. The Harlequin Bank for sometime has been attributed to patent No. 196966 issued to J. Blanc, November 13, 1877, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, however, the bank actually wasn't made until 1906 by Stevens in Cromwell, Connecticut, and all indications show the workmanship of Bowen.

The bank pictured was obtained from A. L. Cooper, of Dayton, Ohio,

he obtained it from Mark H. Wethersfield, Connecticut, who turned purchased it from the late C. Jones collection.

The bank operates as follows: three figures are moved from position shown, on an axis under the Clown so that they are in the position. The coin is then placed between the figure of the Harlequin and the Clown. A lever on the side of the bank is then pressed and the figures automatically reverse themselves causing the figure of Columbine to spin and the coin is automatically deposited in the bank. The entire action is realistic and intriguing and the bank is painted in bright attractive colors of red, yellow, silver and white. There are six of these banks known to be in private collections.

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tfo

STORY IN A PAIR SHOES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17)

e making of shoes and regulat-
e prices to be charged therefor.
making in New England early
ed impetus from the arrival of
Phillip Kirtland, a Welshman,
ame to Lynn, Mass., in 1636.
as an experienced shoemaker
ught his art to many of the
s in his vicinity.

making in this locality was
r advanced by the arrival of
Adams Dagry, who settled in
the year 1750. Dagry was a
ted shoemaker and was en-
d from his own means, to secure
t examples of work from
t. He possessed the peculiar
r of being able to teach the ar-
e of what came under his charge.
fame of New England made
was due largely to the teach-
f these men and the industry
ntinued to be one of the first
ortance. In Massachusetts
according to the census of
over 40 percent of the entire
of shoes in the United States
duced.

young man of this period, who
d to learn the shoemaking
was ordinarily apprenticed for
t of seven years under the most
s terms, as shown in some of
dentures of that period which
ill in existence. He was in-
d in every part of the trade
on completion of his term of
t it was the custom for the
pledged shoemaker to start
as known as "whipping the
- which meant journeying from
to town, living with a family
making a year's supply of shoes
with member thereof, and then
g to fill other engagements
usly made.

as soon found that the master
an could largely increase his
e by employing other men to
tain portions of the work,
he directed their efforts, and
radually lead to a division of
or and was the beginning of
ry system — which, has been
ess of development from that

ne year 1705 it is recorded that
were in the city of Lynn, Mass.,
wo hundred master workmen,
ing over six hundred journey-
and that they manufactured
at the rate of about one pair
y per man.

MECHANICAL ANTIQUES

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a. ja122952

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traction engine and automobile
s. — Vic Wintermantel, Bellevue,
n3422

T HIGH WHEEL and other an-
ncycles. — Clifford Calkins, New-
recon. ja3092

Factory buildings, as the words
would be known today, were prac-
tically unknown at that time. The
small buildings, about ten feet
square, were in the back yards of
many homes and in these little shops
were employed from three to eight
men.

Strange as it may seem, prior to
the year 1845 there had been little
change in the tools employed in mak-
ing shoes. The workman of that
period, seated at his low bench, used
practically the same implements that
were employed by his prototype, the
ancient sandal-maker of Egypt. The
lap stone, the hammer, the crude
needle and the knife being practically
the only tools used. Not that there
had been no effort to perfect ma-
chinery for this purpose; Napoleon I,
in his endeavor to secure better shoes
for his soldiers, had offered great
rewards for the perfecting of shoe
machinery that would accomplish this
purpose, but although a great effort
had been made there had been no
successful machinery produced.

In this year 1845 the first machine
to be widely adopted by the industry
was perfected. It was a simple form
of rolling machine, which took the
place of the lap stone and hammer
used by the shoemakers for toughen-
ing the leather, and it is said that a
man could, in half an hour, obtain
the same results from this machine
that would require a day's labor on
the part of the hand workman em-
ploying the old method of pounding.

This was followed in 1848 by the
very important invention by Elias
Howe of the sewing machine—which
was not adapted for use in connection
with sewing leather until several
years later. It started, however, an
era of great activity among inventors
and in 1857 there was perfected a
machine for driving pegs, which came
into successful operation.

The First Machine for Making Shoes

This was shortly followed by a
very important invention by Lyman
E. Blake, of Abington, Mass., of a ma-
chine for sewing the soles of shoes
and this afterwards became as fam-
ous as the "McKay Sewing Machine."
This invention of Blake's was pur-
chased by Gordon McKay, who spent

large sums of money in perfecting it,
and the first machine was established
in Lynn in 1861. The results obtained
in the early stages of the machines
were of an indifferent nature and it
was only after large expenditures and
the hiring of a number of different
inventors to work upon it that a suc-
cessful machine was produced.

While the quality of work was pro-
nounced by manufacturers to be a
success, few had any faith in the pos-
sibility of manufacturing shoes by
machinery and McKay met with con-
stant rebuffs in his endeavor to intro-
duce his machine. It is recorded that
in his desperation he finally offered
to sell all the patent rights in ma-
chines which he owned to a syndicate
of Lynn manufacturers for the sum
of \$250,000.00 — the amount he had
expended — but the offer was re-
fused.

In his dilemma McKay at last of-
fered to shoe manufacturers the use
of his machines on a basis, which
afterwards became famous and an
inherent part of the shoe industry
known as "royalty," whereby McKay
placed his machines with manufac-
turers and participated to a small
extent in the amount of money saved.
Owing to the fact that shoemakers
were leaving rapidly for the front
and that there was a great scarcity
of footwear, the manufacturers gladly
accepted this proposition and the ma-
chines were very rapidly introduced.

The success of his early machines
accomplished, McKay set about the
perfecting of others that would do
different parts of the work and there
was accordingly great activity on the
part of inventors in their endeavor
to perfect machines for the wide
variety of uses made necessary in
the preparation of leather for shoe-
making. There were soon machines
on the market for a wide variety of
purpose — including the lasting of
the shoe, cutting the leather and for
many other processes necessary in
making a complete shoe.

Contemporary with the early suc-
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 56)

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NUMISMATICS

NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

There is no humbug in numismatics but numismatics, so it has been said, is responsible in part for the word humbug. The gun money that was forced onto Ireland in the seventeenth century, and for which the Irish still hold a grudge against England, was base money, and "it has been asserted that the English word "Humbug" is but a rendering of the Gaelic "Uim-bog" (soft copper), an Irish peasant term of contempt for the gun money, and hence for anything that resembles rubbish".

oOo

It would be strange indeed if man's faithful animal friend, the dog, did not share in man's chief hobby, money. "Dog cheap," a money term, is not a slang expression but is a respectable term with a fine pedigree.

"The ace in dice was called by the Romans "canis" (dog). A cast of the dice where all was lost was throwing three aces; hence, 'dog' meant ruin, ill-luck, loss; and to 'go to the dogs' meant to be ill-luck, to go to the bad. The expression 'dog cheap' is a perversion of the old English 'god-chepe' (a good bargain)".

oOo

Nicknames are not "made up," they are "applied." "Reddy," "Fatty," "Skinny" as applied to boys have a descriptive meaning. And so it is with coins, the nickname applied to coins have a background and not just meaningless titles. "Not worth a sou-marquee" is "good English." An American coin with a hole in it is of small value. The old copper "sou" when crossed or marked, was of small value. The old copper "sou" when crossed or marked, was of small monetary value and known as a "sou-marquee," an expression similar to our "plugged nickel." The expression "sou-marquee" is found in some of the older novels.

oOo

The expression "Money has wings" is not just a figure of speech; it is based on fact, and is over a thousand years old. During the reign of the Chinese emperor Hsien Tsung (A.D. 806-821) there was issued paper money known as "flying money."

oOo

Marriage Jetons (or jettons) are not coins as some suppose. Mead in a letter describing the marriage of Charles I was under a misapprehension when he said "I saw one of

the pieces of "money" flung about at the marriage." These were jettons, not coins. In a sale one of these jettons in silver was listed as a medalet. The dictionary gives the meaning of jetton as "a small metal counter."

oOo

Austria has its "dwindling money" ('he Schwundgeld). So has America; at least I have found it so, as all the money I get my hands on dwindles.

oOo

Damon and Pythias are as correlative as ham and eggs. And so are Dives and Lazarus. They are the heroes in the parable of Lazarus and the rich man. Luke: 16: 19-31. You know about Lazarus, but what do you know about the rich man Dives? He is a fictional step-child of numismatics. There was no Mr. Dives. Paul Berdanier debunks this fictional character. He says:—"Parable of the rich man and Lazarus does not contain the proper name "Dives" and does not occur in any English version of the Bible. The name clept into the language as an error because the parable in Latin is titled "Dives et Lazarus" — "Dives" being Latin for "a rich man."

We never did consider this man Dives as very choice; and his exit is good riddance of bad influence.

oOo

As to the alloy of the pine tree shillings, the act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts establishing a mint instructs:—"to coin the said money of good silver of the just alloy of now sterling English money."

In order to detect counterfeiters it instructs, "together with a privy mark to be appointed every three months by the Governor, and known only to him and the sworn officers of the mint." Inquiry fails to find any record of a "privy mark" being found on the shillings.

oOo

An old veteran coin, twitted about the "dandy" Commemoratives, replied: "I may be worn and rude and crude, with tarnish, dent and nick, but I helped make that history the Commemoratives now depict."

oOo

One of my reasons, or excuses, for attending the A. N. A. convention was to get an answer, if possible, from senior collectors, to the many

inquiries from juniors, "will memorative prices go up or down? I found the seniors divided in prognostications, some saying others "down," which still leave toss-up, a one-guess-as-good as other. The "downs" back their with "commemoratives have a hic atmosphere," and the counter with "A coin is a counter regardless of air." There be precedent upon which to base tions, the answer will remain of the coin until time solves my answer to the inquirers, is a matter of opinion," and a Miller says: "The older we grow less faith we have in opinions. are always a number of wise men a lot of fools on each side of every question."

oOo

Coinie says:—"The Japanese natural coin collectors; they are with a Yen for money." She furnishes the information to Scotch tie their purse string Gordian knots.

oOo

A clipping says, "Lead pin Sumatra and Java, a small leaf as thin as paper, is the small nomination ever issued, taking to equal one cent." And yet we discarded the half cents as too for even pin-money.

oOo

Fishing for a complimentary press she started the quest. I should die tonight —" but v-terrupted by her numismatic friend with "send me some from heaven."

oOo

Lady riders have it all over horseback. Putnam's horseback down the flight of stone step Sheridan's famous wartime ride. Rever's midnight gallop are re only in books. Lady Godiva patron saint of the nudist se unapparelled equestrienne wh bare-back through the stre Coventry, is commemorated dressed regalia on early I coins. Lady Godiva pleaded w husband, the Lord of Coventry, due the oppressive taxes. He bluff that if she would ride through the streets the taxes be reduced. She called the bl issued a proclamation for the itants to remain indoors and ke blinds down during the ride, ar reduced the taxes. Lady God shown on the coins with long hair about her, so the coins a un-puritanical in the least.

MONEY OF YESTERYEAR

By CHARLES FRENCH

Large Cent

ecting that interesting coin — United States large cent has at the top of the list in popular collectors for many years. t, half a century ago, the large probably did more to advance

interest in coin collecting than any other denomination. Many an old time collector took pride in his "cabinet" of large cents, and all other denominations, if they were collected, took a secondary place in his heart. Many of us old timers, can

think back and remember, as children, visiting some elderly gentleman and being shown his collection. This was usually kept in a dark dingy library, or study, lined with books, an old rolltop desk and a dim light, so dim, in fact that it would be difficult to see the coins well — must have been hard on the eyes — but then, this was remedied by the inevitable magnifying glass, always handy.

There were no manufactured coin boards then, instead the coins were kept in trays, lined with velvet, and usually slid in to a cabinet. When they were taken out for display, it always took a few minutes to arrange the coins for they usually were out of place, still there was a certain amount of romance in having the coins kept in that manner. One could handle them, although a taboo was put on the outstandingly rare pieces.

Price paid was very rarely mentioned and when it was, usually in an embarrassing manner as though the collector was being extravagant to pay over face value for a cent. The topic of conversation that went with the display of each coin was more in line with the manner in which it was secured, who from, or where found or dug up, plus any other interesting sidelines of conversation associated with the coin. Varieties and types also were explained in great detail and after a couple of hours with one of these old timers, one felt that a good deal had been learned and a very interesting time had been had.

That is what starts people in the coin collecting hobby!

We wonder why the large cent was the lucky coin to be so popular, well, probably due to several reasons. First: A cent is a very low denomination at face value, or what the old timers used to pay in the line of premiums and this meant economy in capital investment. Second: From 1793 to 1857 a cent was coined every year but one, 1816, this leads to a nice even set with nearly every year represented, half cents, for instance had many gaps in their coinage.

Third: If one completed a set of cents with all years, one did not necessarily have to consider his collection finished, for there are hundreds of varieties to add. There are approximately 57 varieties to the year 1794 alone.

Fourth: There is a certain amount of Romance to those old large coppers, the early ones very frequently get a nice dark color that makes them look old.

Indeed, we may call the celebrated and very rare 1804 silver dollar the "King of Rarities", but I would call the large cent the "Foundation of Coin Collecting!"



Questions and Answers

Question:

In my collection of large U.S. cents (72 different), I have a "freak." It is dated 1825 and was mis-struck, only about two-thirds of the design showing.

As I have never seen or heard of a

USUAL ITEMS

Historical Documents, Old Paper Money, Coins, Medals, Etc.

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1865. Portrait of Fillmore & campaign pledge. Silk. Fine. Scarce.	\$ 1.45
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Robert Morris. Old Document signed by Robert Morris, a signer of U. S. Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia, 1793. Size 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Good. Excellent display item.	7.50
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S.P.A.—A.N.A.

Atlanta 1, Ga.

similar one, I am wondering if this is very unusual.

—G. L. N., Michigan

Answer:

Yes, you are correct; freaks are unusual, and there are coin collectors who specialize in them. The degree of off center or other very unusual freak condition of the piece is what determines its value. Yours is quite off and I would say worth between \$1 and \$1.50, if in fine condition.

—Charles French, New York

Question:

I have been reading your interesting articles in HOBBIES, and especially enjoy your Question and Answer Department. I have a rubbing of a coin which a neighbor found in the effects of an elderly aunt who had passed on. She had no idea where the coin came from, its use, or whether it really is a coin and was used as currency. It is marked California, and dated 1849. One side shows a Liberty Head, and the other a miner panning gold. It has no value marked on it, and is made of a yellow metal. If this is a coin, does it have any present value?

—H. E. S. Pennsylvania

Answer:

Your rubbing enclosed shows that the piece is a token, struck in brass, which is similar in design to a California gold five dollar coin. It is not rare and probably was coined at a time later than its date.

—C. F.

Question:

I have a friend who has just found an old piece of Confederate currency on the Merchants and Planters Bank of Savannah of \$3 denomination. It bears the picture of an old side-wheel boat on its face, and in the lower righthand corner bears a man's picture, probably Jefferson Davis. Does this piece have any value?

—C. H., Ohio

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY: Bank note reporters, counterfeit detectors, and related publications.—1825-1855, Wm. H. Dillistin, 443 E. 39th St., Paterson 4, N. J. J6128041

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Will pay \$75 a piece for 1886 \$20 Gold coins in very fine condition.—Lynn Crandall, Box 697, Idaho Falls, Idaho. s125281

Answer:

The Merchants and Planters Bank Note is not of much value. This is one of a large list of blank notes that are no longer redeemable, and that are known as "Broken Bank Bills." Its value is probably 25c to 50c.

—C. F.

Question:

Since the Government called in all the gold years ago, please advise if there is a limit as to quantity one may hold for keepsakes, or if he must obtain a collectors' license.

—M. R. R., Kansas

Answer:

There is no law against collecting gold coins, and it is not necessary for you to obtain a collectors license to do so. There is no restriction against owning gold coins in any amount excepting \$2.50 gold pieces, and there one is not to own more than two of each date and variety (mint mark). If you were to export gold coins to foreign countries you would have to have a license, but not otherwise.

—C. F.

Question:

Your articles in HOBBIES are most interesting. Thank you for them. For the Q. & A. Department: What are the characteristics of the "Medium O" and "Microscopic O" in the 1892 Morgan Halves? Is the latter dimmer or smaller than the "Medium O"? How does it compare with the regular "O" mint mark of other years? In short, I don't know what I'm looking for. Please discuss them in HOBBIES. I find that some dealers do not have them, and some don't know about them.

—A. T. S., Illinois

Answer:

There is not much known about the varieties of mint marks on the Barber issues, and I believe it would be an interesting study for some collector to catalog accurately all the varieties that he could find. There are observed, mint marks that are large, medium and small, some that are close up under the eagle, some way down; others to left and to right. An itemized list of them would be a great contribution to the Numismatic world. The only way one could determine the difference in size would be to identify them with a millimetre scale and comparison of different varieties would determine which was which.

—C. F.

Question:

I have in my possession what appears to be five dollar gold piece, badly mutilated, dated 1789, on which is printed around the face side, "George Washington, 1st President, U. S."

This coin is very badly bent although part of it is readable. I should like to ask whether or not this would have any value above the actual gold content.

—H. N. N., Washington

Answer:

There is no gold coin listed known of the description you given me. In fact, the first gold dollar piece which was struck by United States was in 1795.

There is a brass token with a lar design to which you describe fact these "Presidential" tokens been issued for all the presidents of the United States. They are value, frequently being given as premiums, such as in Cr Jack, etc.

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EARLY BLANK handmade paper; walnut boards; for stamps, coins. Jewelry.—Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. n12065

WILL EXCHANGE 25 match book covers, all different, for 50 of one kind. No used covers accepted or exchanged. Send 25¢ for catalog giving exchange values so that you can increase your collection by trading your duplicates.—Charles Edelman, 1311½ E. 84, Cleveland 8, Ohio n3063

NICE OHIO INDIAN RELICS, for U.S. Gold Coins. Large cents before 1816.—Dean Driskill Dola, Ohio. o4552

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS of the 1880's and 1890's, want Indian relics.—H. A. Tripod, 23254 Columbia, Dearborn, Mich. o158

SWAP U. S. STAMP MINT Collection for Mechanical Banks.—William Treu, 407 Broome St., N. Y. C., N. Y. n6043

GOOFIES, SET & NON-SET traded.—Mrs. Ralph Stevens, 706 Wendel Pl., West Englewood, N. J. je12046

WILL SEND you buttons for old stamps, old postcards, or stamped envelopes. Will send you stamps for your old buttons.—Simmons, 1633 Hobart St., N. W., Washington, D. C. n3092

U. S. COINS. Some gold. Want foreign coins, paper money, stamp collections, jewelry, pocket watches, autographs.—Harry Kelson Antiques, Pittsburg, Kans. mh6004

SWAP: Fine (unused) antique pipes; Coins; Philatelic Items; Jewelry; etc.; Want Binoculars, or?—Safarid, 7147 Manse, Forest Hills, N. Y. ja3002

OCCUPATIONAL Shaving Mugs. Collector will exchange duplicate designs with other collectors.—Evans, Box 412, Lenexa, Kans. ap6084

HANDICRAFTS

CHINA PAINTING Self Thought. Earn excellent income. Make personal gifts. Send 26¢ in coin for information and details.—Adith Legov, 412 Albee Bldg., Dept. 4, Washington, D. C. o6688

CERAMIC JEWELRY. Charming gifts. Beautiful glazes kiln-fired at high temperatures. Safety clasp. Choice: pink or white dogwood; violet; wild rose. Pins, \$2. Earrings, \$1.20 pp. Gift for Baby: dainty hand-modeled baby shoe in pink or blue. Will include name and birthdate on sole, if desired. \$2.50 pp.—Mary Louise King, 731 North Allen St., State College, Pa. o3489

Wanted quilting to do. Try some of our delicious canned chicken, other foods. Prices slashed! Aprons, quilts, all kind needlework articles. Shop agents wanted. Illustrated circular.—Vera Fulton, Box H, Gallipolis, O. d3867

Big profits making jewelry! For catalog and instructions send 10¢ to—Hobby Jewelers, 671 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio. mh6618

"AT THE SIGN OF THE CREST"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 158)

Crest Corner

Two Titles

No doubt it is quite unusual for an American family to inherit two "titles," but I have a correspondent who holds two. Some years ago—to be exact—May, 1939, I wrote a short history of a Cooke "marshalled" Coat-of-Arms. Four Coats are called quartered, more than four, marshalled. This one had six, among them the Cooke, Mitchell and Mountjoye. Robert George Cooke, born in Sturgis, Michigan, (near my home town), now living in St. Paul, Minn., sent me the material for that article, and now has sent me more, and from that I shall cull a few interesting points.

The data Mr. Cooke sent is translated from the ACTE DE NOTORIÉTÉ issued by the Minister of Justice of France, and dated January 17th, 1951, confirming the titles held by his family. It is also registered in the Office of the Chief Herald, Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland.

George Calvert Mitchell was born in Ireland in 1772, and had a long line of titled nobility behind him, mainly in England, though his grandfather came from Scotland. George C. Mitchell came to America before 1800, established his family in New York state, left alone for Mexico, was naturalized there and recognized as "count" by the Emperor August de Iturbide, and was styled "Count de Royalton." He was received at the Court of France and his title was recognized and confirmed by the King of France.

Second Count de Royalton was his only son George Baltimore Mitchell, and the third, his only son George Marvin Mitchell. He had no sons, and the title descended to his daughter Cora May Mitchell. As the fourth Countess de Royalton, she married as her second husband, Joseph Robert George Cooke, Baron of Montjoye. They resided in Sturgis, Michigan,

and the "Countess" died in 1940 chose as her successor, her son, Robert George Cooke, (above), 7th Baron de Montjoye, and 5th de Royalton. He married Helen Mulberry, and their only child, Alice Waldorf Cooke, now 15 old, is heiress of the two titles in her father, and recognized by French Government as heir to territorial name in France as Alice Waldorf Cooke de Montjoye Royalton!!! (Wonder if she any different than the other girls?)

—O—

Queries and Replies

Send your **QUERIES** and watch for **REPLIES** from readers. **COOPERATE** with RE whenever possible. Do not expect professional service.

PLEASE ENCLOSE 25¢ for this and 5¢ if you wish reply to you personally. No unless the query is answered by a reader.

Q. 798: SUBERS—John, son of & Mercy (Brooks) Sub Lower Makefield Twp., Co., Pa.; b. 10-30-1802, 6-1824, Ann, dau. John Cassandra (Lovett) Boose; William, Mary Ann house, Rebecca Stackhouse Edward, Des. death date burial spot of John & Corres. inv.—Mrs. Keum Turnbull, 207 S. 3rd St., Wille, Wis.

Q. 799: TERRY—Ance. Emily Terry, b. 12-1-1804, New City, N. Y. 1830, Mansfield Sheldon Guthrie; d. 1884 Orleans. Corres. inv.—L. Philip Cooke, Box 178, No. 1, Springfield, Va.

"Tell you your children of it, and let your tell their children and their children another tion."

—Book of Job, 1st Chapter.

—O—

PLAYING CARDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 158)

ton. The extra card lists 81 departments and everything for a department store seems to be Rothchild and Co., Chicago, is series with a plaque "First Step the Loop", showing various life, and in a variety of colors. Del Brothers, using their trade in a series of colors. Gimbel's waukee, New York and Philadel shows pictures of the three the same card. Filene's Store in ton, used this form of advertisement and there are also many.

There are some very interesting food ads, including coffees, flour, and cereals, and most interesting machinery and equipment, clothing, shoes, sporting equipment, in fact every subject that is important to bring before the public. Cosmetic Hair tones, safety razors, automobile tires, oils, fuel, used the playing card as a medium for attracting the attention of the public and its users.

(NOTE: If the readers would more on advertising cards were immediately and tell us. In fact not tell us what you would like discussed.)

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HOBBIES

ember

The Magazine For Collectors

(See Page 14)

1951



HOBBIES

The Magazine For Collectors

1006 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

O. C. LIGHTNER, Founder (1887-1950)

DECEMBER, 1951 Vol. 56, Number 10

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d floors of this building.



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- DING DONG BELL (Tin mechanical)
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- RED RIDING HOOD
- FOOTBALL (Colored man kicks ball)
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When the nineteenth century opened, the world of invention was still a matter of amazement to us. With that century the legitimate results of inventions were realized in larger incomes, shorter hours of labor, and means of making lives so much richer in health, comfort, happiness and usefulness.

John Gutenberg had made his printing type and Franklin had set up his press and many other inventions. James Watt had invented the steam engine and Eli Whitney had given us his cotton gin. The telescope had suggested the possibilities of etheral space, the mariner had his compass, and we had proof of the deadliness of gunpowder. Now the people were to experience the marvels of modern civilization: the rail-ways of modern cars; telephone, telegraph, phonograph and graphophone; electric lights, sewing machine, reaper, and thresher; india-rubber goods; photographs, photo-engravings, photo-lithographs, and snapshot cameras; the remarkable operations of the modern printing press; and the endless variety of conveniences produced by wood-working machinery, along with innumerable others now considered necessary accessories to our daily living.

The nineteenth century brought us the pleasant (?) awakening by that alarm clock from the comfort of a bed with springs; service could be summoned by the electric bell; there were the great conveniences of modern sanitation along with hot and cold water besides the limitless variety of dentrifices, cold creams, soaps and antiseptics. While dressing the artificial arm or leg or teeth could be added, and of course the stem-winding watch was distinctly necessary. The coffee now came from the drip coffee-pot, many of the foods were prepared with the assistance of various types of machinery and certainly the refrigerator was im-

possible to be without. During day many patented articles used including the match, umbrella street car and automobile.

One of the conspicuous feature modern locomotion is the passenger elevator. Without that luxurious tile room which glided noiselessly and down how could the tops of high office buildings and towers been reached, and we may thank G. Otis who patented that invention in 1861.

In 1843 Aaron L. Dennison of Waltham, began making watches by machinery and the system of interchangeable parts was instituted small factory was started in 1850 Roxbury, Mass., and four years later was moved to Waltham. In 1850 passed into the hands of Apple Tracy & Co., and later was acquired by the American Watch Co. To some idea of the production of creation, it was estimated that distinct mechanical operations required to make an ordinary watch made watch. A single piece of steel wire was converted into couple of hundred thousand screws, and another pound of wire furnished 17,280 hair springs worth several thousand dollars. complete uniformity and perfect interchangeability of parts in American watch were obtained substituting the invariable mathematical accuracy of the watch for the nervous fingers dimming eyes of the old time watchmaker, and though the American watch made watch was discredited first it was eventually admitted to be a great advance in horology.

Those little cash carriers formerly whisked back and forth between the cashier's desk and salesperson in department stores were patented by D. Brown in 1875. Showing that the million of absolute honesty was not yet realized there was the bell pump the street car and the burglar safe with combination of 1 while the time lock — that wonderful example of mechanical skill was adopted about 1875.

The Otto gas-engine and the

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air-engine were important de-
ments in power producing
s and contributed to the clean-
of daily city life by their use
pavement and street cleaning
ines. The cigarette machine
a tremendously important inven-
for the tobacco industry, and the
ator became the savior of count-
hickens.

agriculture the reaper was sup-
nted with threshing machines,
rs, drills, cultivators, horse
and plows. In the farm yard
appeared the improved carriage
agon, the well pump, the wind
the fruit drier, the bee hive,
he cotton and cider press. In
itchen the housewife was aided
e washing machine, the churn,
heese press, ironing machine,
er, and the fruit jar, and we
mention the rat trap. In the
there was the folding bed, the
chair, carpet sweeper, heating
nces, steam and water heating
ns, base burning and latrobe
hot air furnaces, gas and oil
s. There were brick machines,
d glass ware, enameled sheet
ware, tiles, paper buckets, cellu-
and rubber articles. In hy-
cs there were rams, water
s, pumps, and turbine water

aining there were stamp mills,
ushers, separators, concentrat-
ed amalgamators. In the leath-
r boot and shoe industry there
more machines and appliances
assistance in manufacturing
necessary articles. The paper
had its book binding ma-
and paper box machines. Other
ons were steam boilers, metal-
l appliances, soap making,
al fire extinguishers, fountain
the sand blast, bottle stoppers,
housands of other things of
many probably are now for-
t, but all of tremendous use
background and contributory
comfort in modern living.



Merry-Go-Round Bank

By F. H. GRIFFITHS

If there is anything that can take a person back to their childhood quick as a flash certainly the sight of a merry-go-round does just that, and apparently this is an outstanding point contributing to the desirability of the Merry-Go-Round Bank. Its nice action coupled with its attractive appearance and rarity rank this bank in the third position.

It is not definitely known as yet what company manufactured the bank, however it is interesting to note that the same type of four-leaf clover perforated casting is used in the base plate on the Roller Skating Bank, the Confectionary Bank and the Merry-Go-Round. Also the same type solid figures appear both on the Merry-Go-Round and the Roller Skating Banks. There is no definite information on the Roller Skating Bank either, however it is known that the Confectionary Bank was manufactured by Kyser and Rex in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and with the above similarity between the

three it is fairly reasonable to assume that they manufactured the Merry-Go-Round and further that it was designed by R. M. Hunter. The bank was probably made in the 1880's.

The particular bank pictured was obtained through L. C. Hegarty, well known collector, who in turn obtained it from A. W. Pendergast.

The bank operates as follows: First a coin is inserted in the slot beside the small man with whip in hand, then a crank is turned and the man moves back and forth as though whipping the animals or knocking the coin in the bank. The coin actually drops in automatically. As the crank is turned the animals suspended from the canopy revolve and a bell rings. The colors are quite bright and gay, the canopy being red, white and blue and the base is red, gold and tan, while the animals and figures are painted in natural colors. It is interesting to note that the animals consist of an elephant, a camel, a swan, a pony, and an ostrich which is significant because the older, better type merry-go-rounds consisted of different animals rather than just horses.

It might be well to point out at this point in these articles that the desirability or value of a mechanical bank is not necessarily governed by its age or rarity. As example, there is only one known specimen of Little Moe but its value does not compare with the Harlequin of which at least six are known to exist. As further example, the Halls Excelsior Bank dated 1869 is the earliest known dated cast iron bank but at the same time the most common and least expensive to purchase. The value and desirability is further enhanced by the action, the subject of the bank and then, of course, its general condition as to paint and proper operation.

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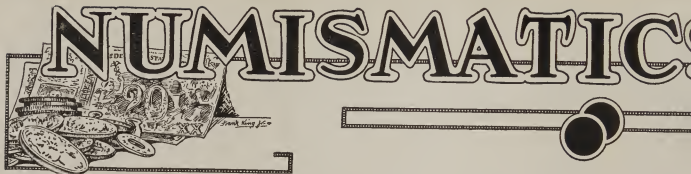
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NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By FRANK C. ROSS

Money has been man's ally since the dawn of history; it has entered into all his schemes, his history, and his advancement. The study of numismatics is more than a hobby, it is a branch of learning.

oOo

Now that Mr. Average Collector studies his numismatics as well as collects his coins, he is paying more attention to historical background, and collects more and more as to type as well as dates. A type as a rule represents an era, while a date is merely an identification mark. A fifty-piece collection, each coin a distinct type, is as interesting as fifty pieces of some one coin of sequential dates. There should be as much zest in filling types as in locating dates.

I sorta had the idea that Mark Twain in Puddin' Head Wilson discovered or invented the thumb-mark identification operendi, but I find numismatics is responsible for it; that Mark, or whoever is responsible for its far-flung use, merely improved upon it by switching from thumb-nails to thumb-palms. One of Collier's says:—"China still mints and uses a coin which carries the thumb-nail impression of an empress who accidentally made the mark on its wax model more than 1,300 years ago."

oOo

If you have so much trouble filling in dates, give thanks to Numis that she discontinued the system set by James II with his Gun money. Some of his coins, so I have read, carry the day, the month, and the year. I'll wager the Friday-thirteenth coins went begging.

oOo

Can't remember name of shrub, but in one foreign country the leaves (used in commercial marts) of a certain plant are so delicate there is an un-written law, rigidly observed, that the leaves shall be picked and handled only by the delicate fingers of women. Wish we had an unwritten law, backed by a written one, making it a capital offence for proofs and uncirculates to be handled by any but the careful hands of real numismatists.

oOo

You think of "Cart Wheels" in terms of our silver dollars, but, quoting an exchange, "the original cart wheels were British copper tuppences,

which, because of their size were called cart wheels. They were first coined more than a century ago. It has become quite a fad to hammer the coins into ash trays."

oOo

Don't idle your time day-dreaming about the air-castle coin collection you would "like to have," but keep your feet on the ground, daily-deeding your efforts on the large real collection you are "going to have. One old coin in a real collection is worth a thousand air-castle ones. Don't muse about the coins you would like to have, go out and get them. Wm. G. Jordan aptly said: "Living in an air castle is about as profitable as owning a half interest in a rain-bow."

oOo

Hush little plentiful, don't you cry, you'll be a rare coin bye and bye, but in order to reach the rarity state you must keep eligible your mintage date.

oOo

The commentator says: "Unwarranted use of geographical terms indicating that goods were manufactured in localities famous for that particular kind of product is forbidden by law. The federal trade commission has stopped, for example, "Irish lace" imported from China, "Havana cigars" made in Pennsylvania, and "Italian olive oil" that was neither olive nor Italian."

What about "Pennies from Heaven" minted at Philadelphia?

oOo

"Always reaching for the moon," the unattainable, is right. When the banks were flooded with gold coins, there for the asking, they went begging, but the moment Uncle Sam incarcerated the yellow kids under an indeterminate sentence every collector became a gold hunter. The prediction is the U. S. will never again mint gold coins and now every collector is "staking out a claim," the gold rush is on. Let that be a lesson to us. The big, heavy, cumbersome silver dollar, because of its growing obsolescence, may also go lunar, become unattainable because of a discontinuance of mintage, so store some away for the fateful day.

oOo

Sommer Island coins (hog money) were the first coins made for America.

Laugh it off, don't grouch. It up to experience and money well spent. Crying over milk doesn't slack the thing. Toledo Blade hits the nail head when it said "One of the comforting characteristics can have is a talent for laughing at the memory of his biggest performance."

You are still a little ashamed, at your biggest success, the time you "stole" a greenhorn that 1853 half without arrows on side of date no rays for the paltry sum and then when you took it to to receive the expected \$250 discovered it was a neat piece of iteration workmanship and you out \$2.00.

oOo

As Bernarr Macfadden's organization there is strength organized units may be on the but their destination is do Organize a coin club in you You, as a unit, can go just but ten of you organized into can go just ten times as far farther. The combined resources ten collectors is better than ten ited resources of one. So many their town is too small for not enough collectors. The town the easier to form as every collector is known and to get hold of, and too, the town paper is more easily into printing coin and club Form a Club, interest the edit then watch the membership

oOo

"The man that can smile everything goes dead wrong" side-kick. A fellow that is m of great esteem is he who when thing is lost 'twould seem, ca the current and swim upstream one can turn over on back and down but it takes a he-man to upstream. When you find that wife, to give you a happy su has cleaned your coins with fri silver polish and un-proofed proofs; or your debutante dan has changed a ten dollar bill your rare subsidiaries; you ha ceived the expensive over-dat find the 1806 over 1805 requir widest stretch of the imaginat make out what the under-dat intended to be; yes, even thou collection be stolen, do not gi do not drift with the stream w it might wish to float you; l long breath, head up-stream stroke like a good fellow, with on your face.

Girls, are you looking for a 100% perfect husband? Then set your sights for a numismatist. You won't have to entertain him on long winter evenings; just set the old coin collection out on the table and leave hubby himself. How will you catch a numismatist? Albert F. Wiggins was asked "Are people who are interested in the same things usually interested one another?" to which he replied, "common 'interest patterns' as the scholars now call them are the best permanent basis for both friendship and love." Put that "sock collection" of old coins that has been in the family all these many years under your purse. hike to a Coin Club meeting, spot the most likely and able prospect, show him your collection and pelt him with questions about old coins. Drink in his answers; marvel at his coin knowledge and assure him his information has made you a numismatist for keeps. He may (one way) to a man's heart may be through his stomach, but numismatics has feeding skinned a



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55. \$1.00 State of New York Confederate Note, 1863. Factories. Unclr. 35
56. \$1.00 State of New York Confederate Note, 1863. Factories. Unclr. 35
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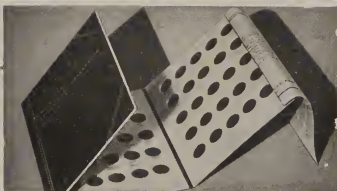
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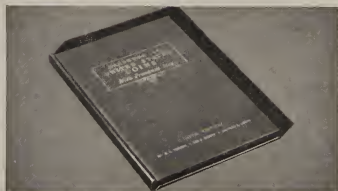
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1926-D or S	700.00	1500.00
1927-D or S	150.00	500.00
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It is hoped you will be among those attending the February 2-day public auction sale by bid sheet or by personal attendance.

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MONEY OF YESTERYEA

By CHARLES FRENCH

We dealers get a lot of interesting mail and have some interesting experiences sometimes! I just received a letter from Upper Canada, offering me some very rare coins! The lady (I believe it was one) offered me a 1945 United States half dollar in fine condition for \$2,000, also a 1943 "white" cent for \$500. I was informed to hurry as she "could not guarantee" how long these two rare coins would be available!

I remember an experience I had about thirteen years ago. One day when driving through Vermont I stopped at an antique shop at the side of the road. Plenty of antiques were available, but no coins. I inquired of the operator if he knew of any coin collection in the vicinity. He said that the farm up the road had a collection. So I drove up to see the old gentleman.

What a house, 150 years old, at least, and it was crammed full of practically every kind of antique, historic relics, junk, everything under the sun. The owner was a sharp old duffer, too. I inquired whether he had a coin collection — certainly he did, a real rare one — but first I must see his historic items. He then dragged out scrapbooks, old revolutionary muskets, powder horns, Green Mountain boy hats and uniforms, Civil War photographs, hundreds and hundreds of items to show me. Every time I tried to get the conversation back to coins another batch of historic items would pop out. Two hours of this until my patience was fast becoming thin.

Finally I got him to get out his "fabulous" coin collection. Well, not bad and not good. A set of large cents, mounted in a homemade wooden tray with holes cut out for each coin, the devil of a job to look at the reverses for the coins were in so tight. All dates were there, but condition was from fair to good. Close examination disclosed that the 1793 was plugged, 1799 most likely was a 1798, 1804 was a phony. Then he dragged out the second tray, same wooden contraption but covered with a piece of glass, you could tell that he had evidently picked them up from some

local coin collector. Well, this contained a complete set of Eagle Indian cents, no 1856 but all un-lated-red, at the bottom of this there also was a set of unclean two cent pieces, 1864 through red not brilliant, and you could tell that these were the apple of his eye.

Now remember, this was 1939—coins didn't bring near much then as they do now. I him what he wanted for the trays, answer? \$100. Absolute much for me to pay, I told him. It or leave it, says he. I explain him that I thought the condition of the coins wasn't good enough to rant my paying such a price that I did want to purchase the set. He thought a while, picked up two of two cent pieces and informed couldn't have all those coins for less than a hundred dollars with the cent pieces included. I said OK, much without the two cent pieces thought again and said, \$15 a one cent less!

One local coin collector once unearthed a beautiful set of half dollars. The set had an uncirculated 1793 proof of all those rare ones in '40's. He thought he had a real find—what happened? All the "rare" were electrotypes!

Remember the gold coin and gold pickers of say a decade ago. One unethical character used to go in to see me and brag how he bought twenty dollar gold pieces for \$15 by scaring the owners with threat that they would be put in for owning them.

I remember a coin collector walked into a gas station in a country during the commemorative boom, talked about commemorative half dollars and learned that the station owner had two Grant dollars he had purchased in 1922. The owner would part with one of them for \$2.50, which did you? he parted with? The one with the star of course.

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Questions and Answers

Question:

While I was digging ground in the State of Indiana I found a coin which I would like a little information on if possible. On one side of it there is a woman's head and the date is 1853. Around the outside, it has the letters "Victoria Adel" and on another word that I can not make out. On the other side there is a woman seated holding a shield. The letters on the outside are BRI NIAR: G-FID DER, there could be letters between BRI and NIAR: and ID and DER but cannot make them. Below is an image of both sides.

—G. H. T. Florida

Answer:

The coin, you describe, is an English penny of Victoria. The legend on the reverse is Britannia Reg Fidei—translated "British Queen and Faithful defender." The ADEL I cannot quite understand, probably part of a word. The coin is not rare.

—Charles French

Question:

I would like to ask for your opinion on a 1817 6HR., Banking and Currency, Washington, D. C. 2 Commemorative half dollars, Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.—S. S. D. New York

Answer:

The bill you mention provides that change be made in the design of the Booker T. Washington commemorative half dollar; that all unsold half

dollars of the original design, that are still available be melted down; that the new issue be extended three years in order to sell the newly designed coin.

In order to answer your question, may I go back to the late Thirties, when, during the then great commemorative boom, repeat issues of many commemorative half dollars appeared. By coining small numbers of minor varieties. This, in my opinion, was one of the large contributing factors that caused the crash of values and interest in commemorative half dollars at the time.

I believe commemorative half dollars are some of the most interesting series of United States Coins, and it was a shame that the acts of a few individuals during the late Thirties should put them in such a bad light. The repeating of issues at that time was one of the leading factors that caused the government to discontinue the issuance of these interesting pieces.

Booker T. Washington half dollars have been issued, in varying quantities, and mint marks for five years now, and according to the above bill we are to have three additional years of Booker T. Washington plus George Washington Carver on coins. I do not say these gentlemen are not deserving of the honor bestowed upon them. But I do think that there are a great many other historical events, great men, and so forth, that should have the opportunity of being honored also.

Several years ago I suggested that

a committee of representative men in the Numismatic world be appointed to pick the most historic event in our history to be commemorated by coins; that only one event should be commemorated each year, and that it be different every year; that it also be issued similar to our present proof sets, as many as the public wishes to purchase for the year only, no sales thereafter, no limits other than demand upon quantity, and that they be issued by the United States Mint itself at a premium.—C.F.

—O—

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1922 Grant with Star\$50.10
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1932 \$10 extremely, fine	27.50
1897 \$5 extremely, fine	13.50
1907 \$2.50, unc.	10.50
1779 Salsburg Taler, unc.	8.75
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AW 263 1855 Pattern Indian cent, proof	15.50

CONFEDERATE FLAG, Confederate \$10 bill and Confederate Decal. all for \$1. Collection of 10 odd shaped, all different Oriental Coins, all for \$1. 2 different Jackson Cents, v. g., for \$1. Dictionary of Paper Money, plus 1862 Bank of Louisiana \$5 (forced issue) \$1.—Orleans Coin Shop, 517 Baronne St., New Orleans, La. Ja3618

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All different dates: 10 large cents, \$4. 15 Indian head cents, 75c. 10 Liberty nickels, \$1.50. 15 Morgan dimes, \$2.50. 10 Morgan quarters, \$4.50. 10 Morgan halves, \$7.50. Bargain list with order.—Nelson Exchange, Box 346 Rye, N. Y. J3468

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Will pay \$75 a piece for 1886 \$20 coins in very fine condition.—Crandall, Box 697, Idaho Falls, Idaho. a125281

WANTED: U. S. GOLD COINS for my table collection. Reference: Kanawha Mining & Trust Co.—D. C. Shonk, 802 E. & Tr. Bldg., Charleston, W. Va. my6027

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SEND YOUR WANT LIST on Indian Head and Lincoln cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves.—C. C. Eymann, 1324 Lovell Ave., Arcadia, Calif. a122741

ROLL, BRILLIANT, UNC. Lincoln Cents, 1935 through 1949, all mints, 45 pieces, \$2.25 postpaid.—Robert Beede, Dover, New Hampshire. J3582